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East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chroni

VOL. III. NO. 235 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915. CITY PRIC

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
3rd Oct,	Salsette ..	6000	— —	—
10th „	Arabia ..	8000	— —	—
17th „	Karmala ..	9000	— —	—
24th „	Moldavia ..	10000	— —	—
31st „	Caledonia ..	8000	— —	—
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	—
14th „	Persia ..	8000	— —	—
21st „	Medina ..	12500	— —	—
28th „	Salsette ..	11500	— —	—
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	....	—
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Arabia ..	9000	....	—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth

Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mayori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	30th Sept.	2nd Oct.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5248	29th Sept.	12th Oct.
Kbin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	5th Oct.	16th Oct.
Ryo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	29th Oct.	10th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru. ..	4538	3rd Oct	13th Oct.
Luzon aru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Ume Maru ..	3016	6th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

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20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 9th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	— —	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9000	— —	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	550	852	420	650
London via Marseilles	630	1,032	480	708
Liverpool	660	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Date Time Route.
"LHASA,"	2,184	Sunday,	3rd October. †Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Tuesday	11 a.m., 5th Oct.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, calling on Friday, the 8th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 2nd October, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
2nd Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42;

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney.
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH
(SCOTLA
B. O. C. LUBRICA
B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C.
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WA
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 &

GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
We have just received our first consignment of our New Season's stock of Gentlemen's High Class Suitings in Flan els, Tweeds, Saxines Dorian & Fresco Cloths, all especially woven for Tropical Wear & of the Newest colourings and designs.
SM
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FOR
MO
from
Badham, Pile &
CIVIL & MILITARY TA
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUND
Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 1 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH DITS. The Bank grants accommodatio terms to be arranged against approved rity.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. stations are bought collected, and disc

For other particulars, and rules of apply to:—

SETH GHARIB
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CHARTERED BANK OF IND
TRALIA AND CHINA
(Incorporated in England by Ro
Capital .....
Reserve Fund .....
Reserve Liability of Shareho
HEAD OFFIC
38 Bishopsgate Lon
AGENCIES AND BR

Bombay	Medan	
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	
Madras	Singapore	
Rangoon	Malacca	
Colombo	Kwala-Lum	
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	
Amritsar	Klang (F	
Delhi	Seremban	
Penang	Bangkok	
Puket	Batavia	
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabay	
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	
	Haipho	

CURRENT DE
Interest is allowed on the minimum under Rs. 1,000 but no interest is accrued does not ly.
Amounts above on terms which plication. Gov and Shares bou clients and al and collection when due.
Are receive periods at r cation.
Post Bo
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TED.

COMPETENT MAN, for ...-date ...ipped Printing O... who has ... experience in ...e need apply to ... Box No. 551 Advt. ...pt., "Bombay Chroni... ...ch 1906

WANTED two P... G GUESTS (Bachelors) in w... situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—4 cyl. 2-seater with dicky, in perfect condition. State full specifications and lowest price to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a PARTNER to share in any business by a Mechanical Engineer (Parsi) who can invest Rs. 2,500. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1935

WANTED by eight years experienced gymnast (military) employment in any Institution or School. Apply HOMI KARKHANAVALA 135, Chandanwadi. 1938

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—At once Rs. 90,000 (Rupees Ninety Thousand) on substantial property mortgage. Moderate interest. No brokers. Apply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1940

VARIETY Companies waiting engagement for Lahore can settle terms personally. with Mr. PURI Proprietor PURI'S RINK CINEMA c/o Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 1939

WANTED job by a very well experienced Cotton Selector or Cotton Purchasing business on Commission. First class references and certificates. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1945

WANTED.—30 or 40 Platt Bros., single roller gins and one Cotton Baling Press all second hand in good working order. Apply SHAIKH MAHOMED ISMAIL MAULABUX, Lyallpur, Punjab. 1899

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Second-hand but in good working order, 3 Radial drilling machines, 1 Planing machine, 1 Shaping machine about 14in. stroke, 1 slotting machine, 1 belt hammer for heavy forging and one screwing machine. Quote with full particulars to Box No. 556 c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1937

WANTED—For the Victoria Memorial Orphanage, Hyderabad Deccan, a WEAVING MASTER, to teach weaving to boys. Applicants must have a knowledge of weaving in all its branches, including the weaving of patterns on hand and fly-shuttle looms. Commencing salary H. S. 40. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT. 1923

WANTED—A Graduate with Sanskrit as second language at Rs. 35-40, Undergraduate at Rs. 25, two matrics Rs. 15-20 for an English School. ...ications should reach the under-...before the 5th October.
N. R. ANAVAKER,
...Proprietor, New English School,
Igatpuri.

INDIAN THEATRICAL COM... for Jammu State (Kashmer ... ten nights from 25th October. ...rls as Lady actresses not
M. D. PURI,
Amusement Contractor.
...bar, Wedding Branch,
...hal Hotel, Bombay.

... qualified Sanitary IN... for the Sukkur Munici... 50, rising to 60 by ... of Rs. 2, plus Rs. 5, for ...ly those who have ... Institute's course at ... the Chief Officer and ...unicipality, Sukkur, ... October 1915. 1870

... OFFICER for ...kur Sind. Pay ... including con... ...nual promotion ... Only those in ... M.B.B.S. who ...o undergo at ...onths' course ...hs' course in ... the syllabus ... Resolution ... 1913, need ...

...arred from ... and his ... to the ...mbay. ...testi... ...s, age ... should ...ipality ... The ... two ...ther ...887

...g. We place the services of ...mpetent workmen at your ... charges are moderate and ... for your instrument we ...ll be done as well as it is ...CKS AND CO., LTD., ...a. Agents for the World-Pianos.

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...ber a flat, two ... dining room. ...n conve... ...r near ... ..., "Bombay 920

...with Eng... ... flat ... Electric ... Good ...to "N.

...xperi... ...pur... ...good ...in... ...rt. ...g

...g. Leucoderma, sores, ...various blood im... ...eeks. Rs. 5 per week. ...gratis for trial. LILY ...alcutta. 568

...PAINTS, ETC.—Best ...anufactured "PARROT ...nishes, Polishes, etc., are ...y a trial. Superior in quality ...per in value. Manufactured ...AN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL ...ardoli Dt. Surat. 1354

...NO—Does it need tuning or ...g. We place the services of ...mpetent workmen at your ... charges are moderate and ... for your instrument we ...ll be done as well as it is ...CKS AND CO., LTD., ...a. Agents for the World-Pianos.

WANTED.

VARIETY ARTISTES wanting dates apply MANAGER, PURI'S RINK CINEMA, LAHORE. Travelling Companies can have sharing terms, the largest Picture Theatre in India 150 ft. by 75 ft. with up-to-date Ladies Lounge. 1857

WANTED AT ONCE Smart and intelligent young man as SALESMAN in Photographic Department. Must have good Experience and References. Apply to, The BRANCH MANAGER, Army, and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay. 1948

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—on 15th October 1915, a temporary ASSISTANT MASTER at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, able to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to trained teachers. Salary Rs. 150 p.m. with free quarters. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc.,
To THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College,
1868 Lucknow

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAG... PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE A RUSTON OIL ENGINE of 20 BHP in good working order. Apply to OMIAR FOUNDRY, near Byculla Bridge, Post Mazagon. 1936

FOR SALE—21 Selected Oakwood Beams, 8 to 14 feet. long and 14 to 24 inches broad. Apply to R. L. PANDAY, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 1934

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—A beautiful HUPMOBILE CAR, 3, seater, coupe-body-fitted with Morocco leather lining all round glasses 2 head lamps, 2 side lamps, 1 roof lamp and 1 stepney with all electric complete wire fittings less batteries and with all tools.
Apply to Box No. "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE.—Wanted to dispose of the entire good-will with stock-in-trade including a Carriage and a Horse, of a long standing well-established and unencumbered business of over half a century standing in Estate line. Those desirous of getting into a most lucrative business at a reasonable price will find this a splendid opportunity. One connected with a firm of Architects or any business connected with construction of Buildings and those that require connection with Maharaja's, Chiefs and Elite should not lose this opportunity. The present proprietor undertakes to completely coach and then retire from the business. Please communicate in the first instance with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO BE LET.—A very convenient BUNGALOW at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOCULDAS DEWJI, next Bungalow. 1925

MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, Drawing Room 5 bedrooms, dining room, verandah, stable, etc. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within. 1943.

TO LET—Two godowns, 50ft. by 30ft. by 24ft. and 18ft. by 30ft. by 15ft. situated in one compound on Delisle Road, near late Hope Mills. Apply A. F. MOGRAILIA. 14, Khetwady Lane, behind Cama Bag. 1944

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
1657 MANAGER, Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TERMINABLE LOAN.

NOTICE AS TO THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE PUBLIC MAY SUBSCRIBE THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.

The Government are raising this year's loan in a new form carrying 4 per cent. interest. It will be repaid in full not later than November 1923. but Government can repay it if they wish any time after October, 1920.

2. Rs. 4½ crores have already been raised in the usual way by the receipt of applications at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and other large centres, and, so far, the loan is now closed. But in addition a special opportunity is being given to persons who wish to take up the loan in small amounts, whether they are savings bank depositors or not, of subscribing through the nearest post office which transacts savings bank business.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE.

3. Applications through the post office can be made any time up to the 30th October.

4. Applications must be for even hundreds of rupees and for not less than Rs. 100 and not more, in the case of any one applicant, than Rs. 5,000.

NOTE.—An applicant may apply for the new loan up to Rs, 5,000, notwithstanding that he alread holds 3½ per cent. Promissory notes previously purchased through the Post Office.

5. A person desiring to apply must fill up the form below which can also be obtained at any post office which transacts savings bank business. He must at the same time pay the full amount for which he applies. For this purpose he can use the money in his savings bank account if he is a savings bank depositor, or he can pay in cash direct. The applicant may go to the post office himself or send a messenger. All amounts paid will be acknowledged.

6. For every Rs. 100 which the applicant pays he will receive Government Promissory notes for the same amount.

CUSTODY OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

7. The notes may either be kept by the applicant in his own custody or, if he prefers, they may be retained in the custody of the post office authorities on his behalf. He should state which method he prefers in filling up the form of application. If he wishes to keep the notes himself, the post office will advise him when they are ready for delivery, and, on his presenting himself personally, they will be made over to him. If he decides to leave them with the post office, his personal attendance will not again be required, but the post office will send him an intimation in due course that they have been received and are held on his behalf. Should he at a later date desire to keep the notes himself, they will then be made over to him

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

8. Interest at 4 per cent. a year will be paid half-yearly, i.e. 2 per cent. on the 31st May and 2 per cent. on the 30th November every year. For the broken period from the date of subscription to the 30th November next, interest will be paid in cash at the time, the Promissory notes are delivered if the applicant keeps them himself, or will be credited into the saving bank account mentioned in the next paragraph if he leaves the notes in the custody of the post office authorities.

9. If the applicant decides to leave his Promissory notes in the custody of the post office authorities, the latter will draw the interest for him regularly each half year and credit the amount into a saving bank account which will be opened for this purpose in his name. The post office will also inform him from time to time whenever interest is thus received. No charge will be levied for this service, and no income tax will be deducted in making the half-yearly payments of interest.

If he keeps the Promissory notes himself, income tax will be deducted from interest in the usual way at the time the half-yearly payments are made.

SALE OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

10. If at any time a savings bank depositor who holds Promissory notes in this new loan, which have been purchased through the post office by the procedure here described, desires to sell them again, or any part of them, the post office will arrange this for him without charging brokerage or other fees. Full particulars asto is can be obtained from the post office atany time.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I .....
hereby apply for Rupees.....
of the four per cent. terminable loan advertised in the Notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 28th July, 1915.

I deposit herewith Rs.....being equivalent of the amount of loan applied for by me at par.

I request that Rs.....being equivalent of the amount of loan applied for by me at par may be made available for this purpose from the balance standing to my credit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

In payment for the amount of loan applied for by me at par I deposit herewith Rs.....and request that the balance, viz Rs. .....may be made available from the amount at my credit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Score through unnecessary clauses.

I request that the amount of the loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and interest credited periodically to my Post Office Savings Bank Account.

I request that the amount of the loan allotted to me may be delivered to me in Promissory Notes of the following denominations.*

Name .....

Address .....

Date.....1915.

*[The form here given can be cut out and used if desired.]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSETJI BEHRAMSHA MUNSIFF has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate right title interest or claim in to or upon the said land or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Properties situate at Ville Parla, Taluka, Salsette in the Thana District.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Phalni No.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs. a.
"Goloo"	90	1	Nil	1 & 10¼ Gunthas.	8 0
"Goloo"	92	Nil	2	1 & 24 Gunthas.	4 0
"Goloo"	91	1	,,	1 & 04 Gunthas.	8 0

Boundaries:—On the East the city and Brahmanwada limits, on the West partly by the property of Furshee wife of Doming Souza and partly by the property of J. B. Munsiff on the North by Brahmanwada limit. on the South by land belonging to the Inamdar of Virle Parle.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Phalni No.	Acres.	Assessment. Rs. a.
'Goloo"	92	Nil	Part of No. 13	1 & 12¼ Gunthas	2 10

Boundaries:—On the East by property of J. B. Munsiff on the West partly by the property of Mankin widow of Siloo Cabrial and partly by the property of Hate Engineer. On the South by the land of the Inamdar of Virle Parle. On the North by a hedge and the property of J. B. Munsiff.

Dated this 1st of October, 1915.
PANDIA & CO.,
1942 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement that has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 30th ultimo and the "Bombay Samachar" of the 1st instant over the signature of R. HANUMANTTAPPA and M. BASETTAPPA alleging that they had on the 28th ultimo dismissed me V. Y. Swaminatham, from their service as their Gumasta I beg to inform the public that I had never been their Gumasta but that I have all along been their partner in the firm of Messrs. R. Hanumanttappa and M. Basettappa, and that this will be proved at the proper time and place.

I have therefore to give this notice requesting the creditors etc., not to make any payment or to deliver any goods papers etc., intended for the said firm either to the said M. Basettappa or the said R Hanumanttappa for the debts due by the said creditors, etc., to the above firm of Messrs. R. Hanumanttappa and M. Basettappa without my written consent and I hereby warn them that in spite of this notice if they make any payments or deliver any goods papers etc., to either of the said two persons or to any one on their behalf for the debts due to the firm they will do so at their own risk and I shall hold them personally responsible.

Bombay, 1st October, 1915.
V. Y. SWAMINATHAM,
A partner in the firm of
Messrs. Hanumanttappa and M. Basettappa

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co. Ltd., which has been adjourned for want of a quorum, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company at No. 113, Esplanade Road.
R. K. TARACHAND,
Secretary.
1st Oct. 1915.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited for the purchase of valuable immoveable property situate at Girgaon Road, Chira Bazar, near Fanaswady, Bombay, belonging to the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawalla. The property is fully tenanted and occupied by Parsi Families. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. attorneys for the Proving Executors of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerrawalla at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Executors will not be bound to accept the highest or any other offer.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1915.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
1932 Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, for letting stone quarries at Chinchpoklee Kalachaki Road, and Jukeria Bunder Road belonging to the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 1 for a term of one year from 1st January 1916 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th November 1915. For further particulars apply to Land Manager Tata Sons and Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
1861

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	As
Every Man His Own Mechanic	4	11
Pro Patria (Book of Patriotic Verse) by Halliday	1	14
Nationality and the War by Joyntee	5	10
Bell's Standard Elocutionist	2	4
Abbott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Rs. 4-11; Rs. 3-2; Rs. 2-3, also	1	4
Interpretation of History by Cecil Jane	3	12
The Nations at War by Cecil Jane	1	14
Reynold's Mysteries of the Court of London, Calc Edtn, 8 Vols.	10	0
Wadia's Reflections on the Problems of India	1	14
Discoveries & Inventions of 19th Century by Routledge	4	11
Hartwig's The Tropical World	5	4
Wild Beasts of the World by Finn (100 coloured plates)	5	10
Our Soldiers & Sailors in War & Peace	5	10
Smiles' Self-Help, Character, Duty and Thrift, each	0	12
Zola's (Emile) Rome; The Honour of the Army; Lourdes; The Conquest of Plassans; Work; Doctor Pascal; His Excellency; Fortune of the Rougons; Germinal; The Downfall; The Dream; The Fat and the Thin; Truth; Master piece, each cloth	2	4

GOPAL NARAYEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

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IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRA

The only Picture Palace in Bombay with an Unrivalled Reputation for Showing all

8th and 9th

EPISODES THIS WEEK.

YOU SIMPLY MUST
SEE
HOW PAULINE ESCAPED
FROM THE CAVE WHERE SHE
WAS LEFT BY THE BANDITS.

A RACE WITH A HUGE STONE
ROLLING DOWN THE HILL.

A FLIGHT IN A BURNING
AERO-PLANE IN MID AIR.

AND MANY OTHER
HAIR-RAISING INCIDENTS.

WILL YOU COME?

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "PERILS of PAULINE" ?

IF NOT

YOU HAVE MISSED ONE OF THE GREATEST THINGS OF YOUR LIFE.

PEAR

The Charm
Heroine of th

HAS CO
CONQUERED T
BOMBAY

NO OTHER AR
EVER GAINE
INSTANTANEOUS SUC

SHE IS NOT ONLY BE
PERFECTLY DRESSED,
ONE OF THE MOST AC
PLISHED ACTRESSES
ON THE CINEMA STAGE.

COME & S THIS
WONDERFUL GOLDEN-HAIRED GIR

YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE INTERESTING SERIAL NOVEL APPEARING IN THIS PAP

Another Film on the Programme which should specially appeal to our Patrons is

"WHERE THE HUNS WERE TURNED BACK."

A striking Coloured Scenic of Topical Interest.

It shows that particular part of Northern France known as L'Ile de France, and now comprised in the Department of Oise, Seine-et-Oise, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne names alone are sufficient to give a clue to where the interest of the film in question lies, for it was exactly in the regions here depicted that the German Hordes, pouring in autumn of last year, were checked and forced to retire by the bravery and strategy of our "contemptible little Army" and its heroic Allies. Many places are s were before the War, and as they stand to-day, bearing painful marks of the injuries inflicted by the ruthless invader and his bombardment.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at Flora Building, opposite to Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ld., Byculla, and next to Parsi Statue, Clare Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture comprising of dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall, side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tablse, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, cane chairs, office chairs, dinner chairs, cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, tea-sets, satsuma vases, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Mrs. W. Valandt..

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th October, 1915, horses and carriages at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, sideboards and cabinets, clothes press, almirahs, teapoys, etc.

The property of a European lady:—

Chest of drawers, table lamp, assorted glassware, picture frames, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Iron double bedsteads, teakwood almirah, tapestry lined sofa, dressing chest of drawers, writing table, etc.

By order of the Company concerned:—

1 sweet-toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard:—

Steel almirah, steel kitchen cabinet, steel locker, table, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred well-built victoria.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Gent's and lady's second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

The sale of Nathoo Laljee Ginning and pressing factory at Pachora which has been advertised for sale on the 3rd October 1915 has been postponed till further notice.

Private offers for the same will be received by Messrs. Madhavji Kandar and Chhotubhai Solicitors of the Receivers at Esplanade Road, in Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd October at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction, first floor at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, (opposite Tarachand Pursram) teak and black wood office and household furniture, typewriting machines, including fancy satin, velvet, and tapestry lined drawing room suites, arm and armless chairs, fancy almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, ladies and writing tables, marble top centre tables, tile and plain teapoys, oakwood seated camp chairs, teak and blackwood cots, iron cots, dressing fancy lady's tables, center tables, bookstands, book cases, double door cupboards, deck chairs, flower vases, verandah benches, safes, leather and tapestry lined sofas, dumbwaiters, fruit dishes, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 lot silver watches of well-known Markoni & Co., and other makers.

By order of the concerned.

1 Columbia typewriting machine.

1 New Century typewriting machine.

The property of an European gentleman.

1 Fancy velvet lined blackwood drawing room suite.

By order of a private gentleman.

1 Card size camera with stands, plates, etc., etc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Girgaum Back Road property advertised for Sale to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1915.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE. 10 p.m.

BE BRITISH! and see **BRITISH DRAMA!!!**

England's leading Photoplay Producers **THE LONDON FILM Co.**

PRESENT

THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMATIC STORY

"BOOTLE'S BABY"

by JOHN STRANGE WINTER. England's MOST FAMOUS MILITARY WRITER, with and all star cast of London Players, including **BEN WEBSTER** from **HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE, LONDON.** A healthy and delightful story of a BRITISH CAVALRY STATION, containing some very vivid RACE COURSE SCENES. **Not a dull moment in this film! Sound solid acting by leading London Players! Beautifully staged!**

LANCELOT SPEEDY'S CARTOONS.

Delicious caricatures of the Super-Hun and his Gas-Bags.

KINEMACOLOR in Fairyland. Specially shown for the Kiddies.

"LIZZIES ESCAPE"

A screaming farcical comedy of the Charles Chaplin type.

There is not a moment in this film when you will not be laughing.

Look out for the **BANDMANN GAIETY Co.**, in the latest London Revues.

TO-MORROW 3 SHOWS.—4-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

VICTOR CINEMA

EDWARDES THEATRE
Kalbadevi Road.
FOR ONE WEEK
From To-night Commences
The Last Instalment of
Part 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30
OF
The Most-Talked-of Film

LUCILLE LOVE

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.

DO NOT MISS

The Exciting Finale of this Wonderful Photo Play.

Saturday & Sunday, Matinee 4-45.

2 Shows at 6-45 & 10.

No 10 o'clock Show on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

Rates from Rs. 2 to As. 2.

A Special Cinematograph Programme for
ONE EVENING ONLY
on Tuesday the 5th day of Oct. 1915,
AT THE

EDWARDS THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD.

Proceeds to be utilized for a Charity.

1st Show 6-45 p.m. to 8-45 p.m. (S. T.)
2nd Show 9-30 „ to 11-30 „ „

PROGRAMME:

(1)	**JOSEPH** (in three parts)	.. 3,095 feet.
(2)	**A DAY IN PARIS ZOO** (colrd.)	. 935 „
(3)	**COWBOY and the BABY** (comic)	955 „
(4)	**SAUL & DAVID** (colrd.)	.. 1,270 „
(5)	**MAX WISHES HE HADN'T** (comic)	1,975 „
		8,230 feet.

Tickets can be bought at the doors.

PRICES:

Reserved Re. 1. Unreserved As. 12, 8 & 4.

The Reserved Seats can be booked at SOUNDY & Co.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

OLYMPIA C

Sandhurst Road, B

Saturday—2nd

You really must

"WHEN LONDO

From the famous

A story of true human feeling, p

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Saturday Oc

The opening date of c

"THE MILLION D

A complete 2 Vol. novel can b

TIME—7 p.m.

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SATURDA

Tel, 1266.

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OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Phenominal Success of our Open

TO-NIGHT AT 6-

At the GAIETY

TO-NIGHT at 10

EDWARDES THE

GLADYS K

The Little Scotc
with twinkling
catchy songs and d

LAURA D

Soubrette and I

OUR CINEMA: Th

"PSYCHE"

MAX'S C

CHAPLIN "I
comedies,

THE MANUEL

In additi

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NOTICE.

ST UNPACKED

A fresh consignment of

NAPTHALINE BALLS

of pure white quality.

As. 12 per lb.

Special discount allowed on Trade

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

47, Hornby Row, Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) Ld.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephone. 833 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS.'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL POWERIN MOTOR SPIRIT BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday, in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 150°

Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°

Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°

Swan brand 125°

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention,

TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.

TREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

THE

WAY TO ECONOMISE

All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc, at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .

English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .

NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME !

You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Six months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing employment. Liberal commission is allowed to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENT OF ORIENTALS.

Dilbahar

(Registered)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realize for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Rs. 0-8-0

Rs. 0-12-0

Rs. 2-0-0

Postage extra. V.P. Extra.

Write name carefully

R.

RING AND

MBAY.

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B 21

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north Punjab during thunderstorms. Rawalpindi has had 0.35in. and Lahore 1.67in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual over the whole division. Day temperature is below the average at Lahore and Ambala; night temperature is in excess at most places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern districts. Night temperature is above the average at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 1.25in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature during the day is in excess in lower Sind; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local; Bhuj has had 0.36in., Veraval 0.42in., Dessa 0.41in and Neemuch 0.32in. Skies are moderately clouded in south Gujarat and Kathiawar, lightly clouded in north Gujarat and clear in Central India West. Maximum temperature is in excess at Dessa; minimum temperature is above the average at Neemuch and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average at Raipur, Night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.45in., and Karwar 1.90in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 0.45in., Ahmednagar 0.46in., Belgaum 0.22in., and Aurangabad 0.91in. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at most places. Day temperature is below the average at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan, on the Malabar and north Madras coasts and in the Madras Deccan, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and the north Punjab. In west Rajputana Jodhpur reports 1.25in., of rain. The area of low pressure over Cutch and Kathiawar is gradually filling up. The increase of cloud in the extreme eastern districts of the United and the Central Provinces may probably be due to the reported disturbance in the Bay of Bengal. It has begun to affect the north Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain likely on the north Madras coast, the Madras Deccan and in Malabar, local in the south Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and some showers in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in the east United and the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 1st of October, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (30th)	88.5	71.4	70	..	0	—0.01
Jask						
Do. (30th)	93.5	83.1	75	..	0	—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (30th)	89.1	83.7	79	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	75.5	82	..	0.65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	90.1	65.0	73	0.33	14.58	—7.85
Lahore	93.2	69.7	93	1.07	6.34	—8.77
Hissar	97.9	76.6	70	..	6.24	
Ambala	90.7	74.3	84	..	21.76	—1.70
Delhi	93.0	77.0	73	..	13.05	—10.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.6	79.6	61	..	14.70	—9.58
Mainpuri	95.8	76.1	76	..	21.16	—1.97
Jhansi	94.6	73.1	67	..	19.49	—15.20
Cawnpore	91.4	74.5	79	..	55.40	23.06
Allahabad	91.6	75.5	86	..	39.38	—5.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	104.9	82.8	67	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	95.0	79.3	73	..	0.26	—5.88
Ajmer	94.4	76.6	68	..	8.74	—10.11
Jalpore	91.6	76.3	63	..	10.48	—11.19
Kotah	99.0	79.8	53	..	14.90	—11.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.0	75.4	76	0.36	4.05	—9.26
Dwarka	88.3	81.8	73	..	7.57	—6.09
Veraval	83.1	78.0	88	0.42	10.13	—6.93
Rajkot	96.0	74.3	77	..	10.68	—14.89
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	78.0	83	0.02	9.57	—10.04
Surat	88.5	75.7	82	..	23.26	—16.05
Ahmedabad	99.9	78.1	37	..	9.86	—18.94
Deesa	103.9	76.8	73	0.41	5.35	—17.83
Neemuch	95.9	73.0	72	0.32	13.60	—13.39
Indore	90.1	71.1	72	..	24.23	—6.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.3	75.9	80	..	66.20	15.54
Saugor	91.1	71.4	75	..	40.38	—1.93
Hoshangabad	89.7	74.2	83	..	41.15	—4.33
Khandwa	93.4	75.9	81	..	21.46	—5.88
Akola	93.4	74.2	70	..	24.07	—4.23
Amraoti	89.8	73.8	75	..	29.29	0.09
Nagpur	90.6	73.8	80	..	41.86	—1.66
Chanda	89.1	74.8	83	0.02	36.20	—11.56
Raipur	87.9	75.1	87	..	44.77	0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	77.6	85	..	73.63	4.82
Ratnagiri	83.9	74.3	85	0.01	96.90	1.18
Mormugao	84.2	74.4	98	0.28	81.81	—4.37
Karwar	83.5	73.5	91	1.90	93.81	—18.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	72.5	88	0.45	19.42	0.39
Ahmednagar	83.1	69.4	87	0.46	25.42	7.38
Poona	85.2	67.7	85	..	33.67	13.02
Sholapur	85.5	70.3	87	..	22.90	—0.26
Bijapur	84.5	69.8	77	..	18.81	4.02
Belgaum	78.3	65.5	95	0.22	43.68	5.42
Aurangabad	87.3	68.9	86	0.91	25.43	1.90
Nizamabad (sadur)	88.0	71.8	81	0.05	29.82	—6.72
Hyderabad	86.6	71.9	88	..	42.47	18.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.5	74.0	91	0.46	89.29	—19.33
Calicut	84.1	76.1	95	0.14	88.34	—0.58
Cochin	86.1	73.6	91	0.26	83.70	10.66
Colombo	83.8	75.3	83	0.10	28.32	7.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	75.2	89	0.50	34.90	11.41
Bellary	88.3	72.6	70	0.27	21.66	10.80
Cuddapah	88.1	71.3	88	1.96	16.95	—2.83
Madras	89.2	73.5	95	1.33	22.60	5.70
Bangalore	82.4	66.5	87	..	22.06	2.45
Coimbatore	87.6	71.6	82	..	10.20	4.51
Trichinopoly	91.5	77.0	75	..	12.63	0.99
Negapatam	88.0	77.8	80	..	11.11	0.29

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1st Oct. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 1st October. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.00	73.63	81.28	68.61
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	..	..	..	..
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	..	..	..	..
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st October 1915 was 30.014 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 30th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.768	inches
Temperature of Air	80.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	"
Dew Point	76.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.870	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0	"
Minimum do. do.	77.2	"
Genral direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,SE,SSE,S,SSE.	
Movement of Wind do. do	209	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	10.21	"
Do. do. year	75.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Oct. 1st	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER: Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h m	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m	ft in.
FR.	1	m 3 16	23 3	1	m 9 59	21 11
					9 36a	19 3
SAT.	2	m 5 14	24 5	2	0 48a	21 10
		4 44a	22 9		11 15a	19 9
SUN.	3	m 6 51	24 6	3		
		6 39a	22 11		1 53a	21 0
MON	4	m 8 4	25 2	4	m 1 0	19 6
		7 59a	23 10		2 31a	20 0
TU	5	m 8 48	25 11	5	m 2 4	11 11
		8 56a	25 1		3 4a	11 11
W.	6	m 9 25	26 8	6	m 2 54	18 2
		9 42a	26 5		3 39a	17 8
TH	7	m 10 0	27 4	7	m 3 38	17 7
		10 24a	27 8		4 8a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 1 (Friday)	" 6h 29m.	" 6h. 29m.
" 2 (Saturday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 28m.
" 3 (Sunday)	" 6h. 29m.	6h. 27m.
" 4 (Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.
" 5 (Tuesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25m.
" 6 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 24m.
" 7 (Thursday)	" 6h 30m	" 6h. 23m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15m 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN BIKANIR

SIGNS OF DISTRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BIKANIR, Oct. 1.

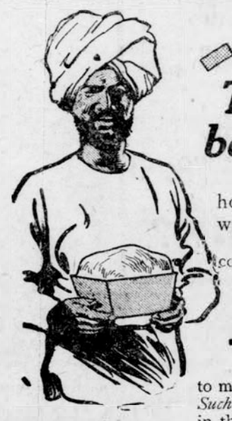
The agricultural outlook is not bright, as so far only one and a half inches of rain have been received. Already there are signs of distress, but the Darbar is preparing itself to meet the situation.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy for constipation.* D 19

THAT'S WHAT I LIKE!

Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so bonny

and Cook says she wouldn't be without it for flavouring the puddings and sauce



They're nicer baked at home.

Have your bread and cakes baked at home. Then you can know for certain what they are made of, and by whom.

Baking at home is really quite easy, if your cook uses

Paisley Flour

(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder

to make sure that the bread, &c., rises properly. *Such* delicious loaves—crisp in the crust, light in the crumb, and baked evenly all through.

Use one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well, dry. Made by Brown & Polson, the Corn Flour firm.

Recipes for bread, rolls and cakes, in every tin, and the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

A CHEAP AND PERFECT FIT IN FOOTWEAR

WE have just received large consignments of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Footwear in all materials including Glace Kid, Patent Buckskin, and Canvas. These were bought previous to the present high rate of prices, and we invite you to avail yourselves of this

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

to buy at prices which can never be repeated until after the war. Prices are going up by leaps and bounds, so come at once, and we will be the means of saving you money.

REMEMBER: The test of a well-dressed person is the footwear; and, we can give you a perfect fit, as we carry all shapes and widths, as well as the latest styles, manufactured by the leading English and American Houses.

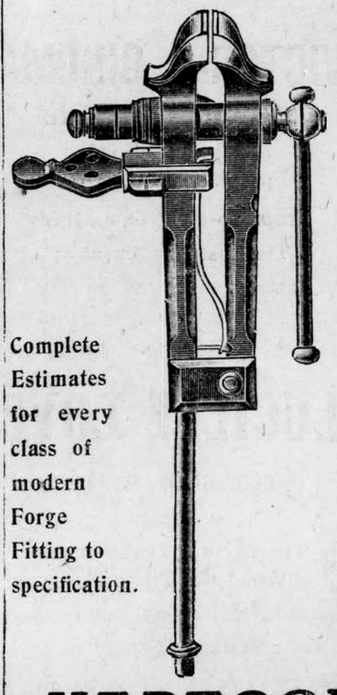
PRICES Rs. 5 TO Rs. 50 PER PAIR

TAJBHOY & Co.

Baria Mansions (Corner), Opp. Crawford Market.

SMITHY EQUIPMENT

AND SMITHS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.



Complete Estimates for every class of modern Forge Fitting to specification.

HEARTHS
FORGES
BELLOWS
FILES, VICES
ANVILS
HAMMERS
WIRE BRUSHES
RIDDLES
SHOVELS
GRINDSTONES
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TACKLE
CYCLE
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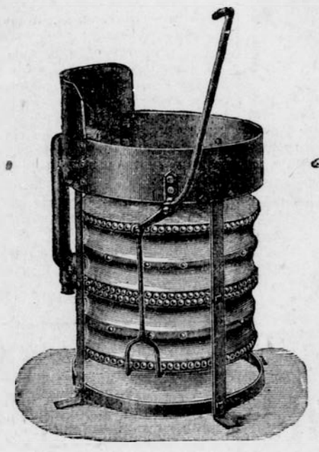
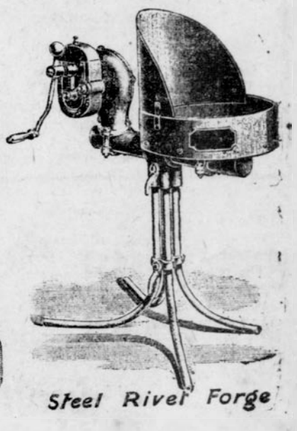
ENGINEERING
REQUISITES





Steel Rivet Forge

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRON MONGERS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, & 64, TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

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379 (7) Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

manufacturers and suppliers of the

"KRYPTOK"

(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens)
and all kinds of white, or tinted lenses.

OCULISTS.

Services of a resident Ophthalmic Surgeon Free.

SIGHT SPECIALISTS.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

Eyesight Specialist, has 26 years' practica experience in sight testing retinoscopically.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Sir S. L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut-Col' C. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut-Colonel Peters. M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

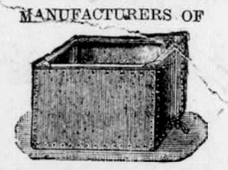
A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," Free on Application.

"VI-VI" **EYE DROPS**

Is an absolutely certain and positive cure for sore, red, weak, and watery eyes; in flamed, irritating, or granulated lids, etc etc.—Price Annas 12.

THE ORIENTL IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF



STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

MAJESTIC HAIR-DRESSING SALOON

(MAJESTIC HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER)

From Sept. 6th the above will be under new proprietor shi. and will be conducted on thep most modern and refined lines. Hair-cutting, shaving, shampooing, massage, manicure, pedicure etc., by fully qualified and highly experienced assistants,

Customers attended at their own residences when required.

onthly, quarterly or six-monthly subscription can be arranged.

T. R. GAIKWAR,
Telephone 384. Proprietor

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT
BY AN EXPERT.

All diseases **cured** by use of innoxious **homeopathic** preparations.

Surgical operations unnecessary.

Cures effected in many chronic cases where Allopathic treatment and even surgical operations have failed.

Charges most moderate.

Treatment by personal consultation or by correspondence. All communications treated as strictly confidential.

Address—

Y. S. TALEKAR,
Homeopathic Practitioner,
Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

BREAKFAST TIFFIN and DINNER

Equal to anything in town for

Rs. 50 per Month
AT
TERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO MAJESTIC HOTEL,
OPP. PYRKE'S.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1.

Dwarka	Prince	Basra
Montebello	Grimaldi	Genoa
Clivegrove	Carling	Liverpool
Sardar	Ookerji	Jeddah

The following vessels received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer Mayori Maru	for	Kobe
,, Palamcotta	for	Durban
,, Chakla	for	Basra

The following vessel entered the docks for loading on Friday:—

Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 29th instant.

S. S. Clivegrove:—The steamer Clivegrove, 2,265 tons, Captain P. Carling, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool, and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, will sail to-day for Durban and other ports with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain S. Ookerji, sailed yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and a number of pilgrims on board.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja, with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo arrived Aden at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 1st instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Castelia outward bound passed Suez, on the 30th ultimo and is due to arrive here on the 10th instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Castalia outward bound passed Perim, on the 1st and is due here at 7 a.m., on the 8th instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, will sail to-day for Basra, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Friday, October 1st, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
B. Umtata	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jaffery	P. & O. Co
C. & R. Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
F. Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Saint Ninian	Muckart	T. M. & Co
N. Ardanmhor	Cockell	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indrawati		K. N. & Co
Kaveri		K. N. & Co
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Worsley Hall	Grey	K. N. & Co
2 Rheinfels		W. & A. G. & Co
3 Rowen	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Islami		M. M. & Co
5 Egyptian Prince	Guillan	D. Nanji & Co
7 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
8 Ramsay	Mullen	J. F. & Co
9 Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Movori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N & oC
15 Chakla	Allen	M.M. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
3 Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
4 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
5 Colaba	Goss	M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Glenmoor		K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Brig Flor-de-Mar	Nacoda	
Khosrou	Hassanali	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Oceana	Milne	
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	K. N. Kaisha
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

1, Oct.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 260 bales wool, B. Hurham; 9 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 50 bales wool, R. Ragunathdas; 217 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 24 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 65 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 153 bales wool, D. Koondanma; 20 bales wool, B. Chatandas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.;

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clivegrove (s) 200 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode and Sons.

Rheinfels (s) 29 bales cotton waste, O. Velji 285 bales wool E. Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rheinfels (s) 6,000 cwt. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwt. mussoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1,000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 55 cwt. copra, E. Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette (s) 700 cwt. raisins, M. Jafferbhy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 92 bales cotton twist, I. David; 50 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.; 4 cwt. fishmaws, R. Dhanji and Co.; 61 cwt. sharkfins, A. Chagla and Co.; 40 cwt. sharkfins, R. Dhanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

1, Oct.

S. S. City of Calcutta, from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—223 boxes 1 crate 634 nos. firebricks, 140 casks tiles, 13 bags broken tiles, 30 crates asbestos cement sheets, 977 casks china clay, 140 bags boiler cement composition, 2 cases cycles, 6 kegs tartar emetic, 1 cask clay, 68 casks gum tragasol, 11 cases advertising media, 620 cases brandy, 60 bags sulphate of ammonia, 1 keg hydro sulphite of soda, 40 bags 12 cases starch, 14 casks 5 kegs anniline salts, 5 casks 2 drums dyes, 40 bags glauber salts, 34 drums 19 casks zinc chloride, 35 casks silicate of soda, 55 drums sulphide of sodium, 130 drums magnesium chloride, 400 bags bicarb soda, 1,500 bags soda ash, 262 drums calcium chloride, 1 barrel soda, 300 drums caustic soda, 1 case motor car, 15 cases beer, 8 cases whisky, 2 cases glass globes 500 pieces earthen pipes, 40 crates earthenware, 50 cases stout, 4 crates fireclayware, 3 4 cases enamelware 3 cases tyres, 5 cases drugs, 14 cases shoes, 449 crates bottles, 1 case aniline colour, 20 casks loom oil, 100 drums grease 6 casks 20 tins 9 bags blue, 7 cases 2 casks varnish, 100 barrels 60 drums oil, 4 cases plaster of paris, 77 cases colour, 2 cases glue, 44 cases bacon, 1,377 kegs 1 case paint, 2 cases 1 truss rubber sheets, 1 case rubber goods, 2 cases perfumery, 42 cases nails, 65 barrels lubricating oil, 6 cases alminium, 19 cases sauce, 226 cases biscuits, 60 cases gin sundries 16 cases peppermit, 75 cases canned fruit, 6 cases butter, 15 casks sulphur black, 5 kegs sulphur green, 7 cases 3 trusses leather laces, 9 cases leather buffers, 11 cases 3 trusses leather belting, 4 cases leather skins, 5 cases 3 bales 10 trusses leather picking bands, 5 cases confectionery, 11 bundles copper rods, 13 trusses 1 case leather, 15 cases 1 cask roller skins, 11 trusses hair belting, 280 bales 2 cases paper, 60 trusses 5 cases buffalo pickers, 35 bales canvas, 2 cases wool and silk goods, 10 cases mixed linnens, 4 cases linnens, 25 cases cotton nets, 22 bales blankets, 2 cases 1 truss flannel, 17 cases cotton and silk goods, 1 bale rugs, 1 case twine, 1 case linnen thread, 3 cases sewing cotton, 18 cases artificial silk goods, 83 cases wool and cotton goods, 31 cases 3 truss 5 bales woolen goods, 15 bales 7 cases 17 coils cotton rope, 29 cases oil cloth, 11 cases cotton laces, 3 cases Berlin wool, 12 cases 33 trusses cotton banding, 595 cases 542 bales cotton yarn, 2,623 cases 1,358 bales cotton goods, 232 bags cummin seed, 200 bags almonds 95 barrels 35 casks tallow, 13 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 51 cases cigarettes, 3 cases tobacco, 1 case umbrellas, 29 cases umbrella furniture, 110 cases 5 barrels 1,678 boxes soap.

S. S. Ocean from Calcutta, Agents W. A. Graham and Co.—6,542 tons coal.

S. S. Sildra, from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—5,005 tons coal 1 no. horse.

S. S. Montebello from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italian.—35 cases cotton goods, 2 cases silk ribbons, 1 case fancy lace, 17 cases cotton and silk embroideries.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

h Sunday after Trinity, 3rd Oct.)
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
nedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), h Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy union; 7.45 a.m, Matins; 8-30 a.m., Communion (Choral)—Harwood in A. Hymns 546, 423, 559, 522; 5-30 p.m. en's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Sermon; Canticles—Clarke Whitfield Hymns 299, 233, 376; Collections for ral Schools; Daily Matins at 7-15 and Evensong at 5.15 a.m.; Daily Holy union at 7-45 a.m. On Wednes- Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.
the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Lit- 30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. ng and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. ss.
Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Com- n; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.
l Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (Eng. v. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), anon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi). Rev. D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari. Lng- vices: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; , Evening Prayer and Sermon. ns for Church Expenses and Poor. Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service
Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hin- Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 tins, Litany and Holy Communion 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy on alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. (Urdu).
Church, Malabar Hill.—There will rvices in this Church until fur- ce.
rch, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Com. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion 5-15 p.m., Sunday Service; 6-30 nsong and Sermon.
s Church, opposite Prince's Dock. (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning d Holy Communion; 7 p.m., rvice and Sermon; Week days, 9 ing Prayer.
Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and 30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 ong and Sermon.
Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to —Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. d Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., munion (English); 7-30 Holy and Sermon (Marathi); 9 ng Prayer and Sermon (Guze- p.m., Evening Service and arathi).
he Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chap- J. B. Glass, Holy Communion s 11 a.m.
ephered, Dharavi (by Sion)—Cha- to St. Paul)—Service by the . Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Com- Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., nd Sermon, Tamil services Rev. J. Martyn.
Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy 7-15 a.m., Matins and m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 n's Service; 6-30 p.m., Even- ermon. Alms for Church
CH OF SCOTLAND.
Church (Church of Scotland). Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. with United Free Church of p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 Service; Praise List, Psalms saiaphrase 64, tune 74; Hymns ertory.
ouch of Scotland, Waudby Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 Union Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6- p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. Dr. Scott.
PRESBYTERIAN.
Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Minister: Rev. M. B Nikambe English Service 8.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.
METHODIST.
Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.
Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. A. N. Wagner. 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.
WESLEYAN.
Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; 6-30 Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James, Sunday School at 5 p.m.
Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator).—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6.30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Sevice).
BAPTIST.
Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.
CONGREGATIONAL.
American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4.30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.
Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W Pettit and W. R. French in charge.
R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.
Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.
St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.
Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.
Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.
Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.
Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.
Carvel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 & 7-30 a.m. Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m., Mass.
Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev Fr. J. N. Coutinno, 5-20, 6-20, 7.30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses, 6 p.m. Benediction.
St. Teresa's Chapel, Grant Road Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Amedios.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.
Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

KILLED.

Captain H. G. Colville, Shropshire L. I.
Lieut. B. G. MacDowel, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. W. E. Wright, Yorkshire L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. G. Murdoch, South Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Capt. C. F. Crawford, Worcesters.
Capt. F. E. Harding, Artillery.
Lieut. E. A. Cameron, Artillery.
Lieut. J. S. Wyllie, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. T. E. Chamberlayne, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. Morris, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Stevenson, Engineers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. T. B. Greenfield, Engineers.

N QUINNEY OCT 1

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. W. C. Nesbitt, Dublin Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major F. R. Knollys, City of London Yeomanry.
Lieut. C. G. Wood, East Lancashires,
Second-Lieut. J. E. Hall, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Eustace, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. I. E. Cochrane, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. E. Voysey Artillery.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain N. Livingstone-Learmonth, 15th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Gray, Dorset Yeomanry.

VICTORY CERTAIN.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REASONS.

A special representative of the "Petit Parision" has been accorded an interesting interview by Lord Robert Cecil, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Robert declared, says the Central News correspondent at Paris, that the war was now regarded in England as a national war which threatened the prestige and security of the country. It was a question not only of assisting an Ally unjustly attacked, but of defending oneself, and if Lord Kitchener demanded compulsory service no Englishman would oppose such a measure, contrary as it would be to the habits and traditions of the nation.

The world had watched with admiration during the South African war the methodical manner and patience with which England had transported to the Transvaal 200,000 men and enormous war material to a soil denuded of ordinary resources.

EVERY ENGLISHMAN CONFIDENT.

"Our efforts will be similar," said Lord Roberts, "in the Dardanelles, where we have to carry everything and to organise everything. Every Englishman is confident of ultimate success, and you may see the proof of this in the manner in which the news from Russia has been received. No one doubts the ultimate success. Notwithstanding the temporary set back Russia is unconquerable on her own soil.

"The Allies will win because they have the greater numbers and the greatest wealth. Our efforts will attain their greatest magnitude at the moment when Germany is exhausted. When the last available man has joined the German army thousands of fighters will arise in England and Russia, where the great reserves of the future lie. When Germany has demanded the last coin from her people the Allies will still be receiving the gold of the whole world through the doors which have been kept open.

"Our unshakeable faith in victory, our certainty of success, is based, not upon matters of sentiment, but upon facts and calculations which logic cannot contradict

CHINA AS A MONARCHY.

YUAN SHI-KAI AGAINST THE PROP CHANGE.

A message sent by President Yuan Shi-kai to the Council of State says:

"As long as I am in my present position it is my constant duty and responsibility, which admit of no evasion, to protect the country and people. It is my special duty to maintan the Republic as the form of government.

"Recently many citizens from the provinces have petitioned the Acting Lifayuan (Legislative Council) for a change in the form of government, a state of things which is incompatible with my position as President, but as the office of President is conferred by the people it should, of course, depend on the will of the people. It being my duty to maintain the general situation, I regard the proposed change as unsuitable to the circumstances of the country.

"As to the petition of the citizens, their object is, of course, another. If the opinion of the majority of the people of the country is to be consulted, good and proper means will undoubtedly be found. Furthermore, as the constitution of the Republic is now being drafted with due consideration of the conditions of the country, after careful thought and mature discussion a suitable and practicable law will be devised. I commend this to your attention."

Dr. ollis B
Chlo
The ORIGI
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHOEA, and is
the only Specific in
CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.
The only Palliative in NEU
Convincing Medical Testimo
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. J.

SUCCESS IN L
is often attributable to good
making the most of opport
A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's
prospects.
HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"
of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.
Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHA CEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

TO-DAY
GRAND CLEARANCE
OF BOOKS
STARTS AT 12 NOON
Open on Weekdays. 12 Noon to 7-30
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND
BOOKSELLERS.
Mohammadi Mahal, Front, Dhobi Tala

GENT'S FOOT
Large fresh Stock of BOOTS, SHOE
strong and durable, yet prices very modera

	Per Pair. Rs.	a.	p.
Gent's Million Boots....	5	4	0
,, Shoes....	4	0	0
,, Albert Slippers...	3	2	0
,, Goorgabee Shoes..	3	4	0
,, Sambur Slippers...	2	10	0
,, ,, Shoes.....	3	8	0
,, ,, Boots....	4	13	0
,, Canvas Shoes....	2	10	0

Gent's ,, ,, ,,

A TRIAL ORDER

SUTOR
18-20, Esplanade
gents:—To The Western India Army

CHYAVAN PRASH. ADHYAKSHA
RS. 3 PERSEER
SAKTI O'
DAC
The best and the cheapest, the biggest an manufacture and sale of Shastri m 1901 for the regeneration of Ayurv
yabanaprash—R per seer for coug
Makaradhwaj—Rs. 4 per tola (Panac
Saribadi Sarsa—Rs. 3 per seer. The
(1) Factory—Swamibag Road, D
Branch—Dassaswamed Ghat, Bena
Office—52-1, Beadon Street. (6)
(7) 1, Upper Circular Road. (Faci
Catalogue and treatise on A
Advice gratis Efficient Kaviraj
PROPRIET

THE CENTRA
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SUBSCRIBED CA
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The Hon. S
CURRENT ACC
Rs. 500 from Janua
DEPOSITS are
LOAN OVERDR
able rates.
Purchase and
MISSION.
DETAILED
AUDITORS,
Auditors of the

TRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(Fixed)	50	0	0
(Fixed)	40	0	0
" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" 12" (Oscillating).	65	0	0
ans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
" 16" (Oscillating).	80	0	0
" 12" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
g Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
g Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

MPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ATURBHUJ

ALDS, SAPHIRAS
ERCHANT AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

y old firm dealing through-ia and Europe over 30 Indian and European abroad, intending con- the wholesale business, y at

badevi, Javeri Bazar, OMBAY.

"OPAL," BOMBAY.

N DENTIST
GRAAF
MAHAL,
LAO.
RACTIONS
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	7.04d
Egyptian F. G. F.	9.60d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan. ..	12.42
Mar. ..	12.67
New York Official noon call Jan. ..	12.41
Mar. ..	12.67
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan.) Mar.)	Not received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 30th.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.79	6.74
Sept.-Oct.	6.79	6.74
Oct.-Nov.	6.79	6.74
Nov.-Dec.	6.83	6.78
Dec.-Jan.	6.84	6.79
Jan.-Feb.	6.85	6.80
Feb.-Mar.	6.86	6.81
Mar.-Apl.	6.87	6.82
Apl.-May	6.87	6.82
May-June	6.88	6.83
June-July	6.86	6.81
July-Aug.	6.84	6.79
Aug.-Sept.	6.70	6.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 30th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.79	6.69
Sept.-Oct.	6.79	6.69
Oct.-Nov.	6.79	6.82
Nov.-Dec.	6.83	6.86
Dec.-Jan.	6.84	6.88
Jan.-Feb.	6.85	6.89
Feb.-Mar.	6.86	6.90
Mar.-Apl.	6.87	6.91
Apl.-May.	6.87	6.91
May-June	6.88	6.92
June-July	6.86	6.90
July-Aug.	6.84	6.89
Aug.-Sept.	6.70	6.74

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 30th.

. Bengal Good	4.80
" Fully Good	4.95
" Fine	5.10
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.30
" Fine	5.60
roach Good	6.15
" Fully Good	6.30
" Fine	6.45
de Good	4.80
Fully Good	4.95
Fine	5.10

MERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 30th.

at all U.S. Ports ..	21,000
o Great Britain) o Continent ..)	3,000
...tober . ..	11.82
.. ..	11.60
...nuary . ..	12.31
e	12.15
York ..	12.00
.. .. ..	11.90
rleans ..)	Delayed owing
:— January)	to
March .)	storms
ality) ..	6 5/8
.. ..	4.72.00
.. ..	49 1/2

LAND.

...ay, Sept. 30th.

...ETURNS for the ... the following

	£
...ec.	900,000
...ne	7,500,000
.	12,900,000
	No change
	3,400,000

Notes and Gold . 47,700,000 „ 2,000,000
THE BANK RESERVE is 25% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot..	23 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced owing to mint buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s. ..	4 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 month ..	5 3/8
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	4 1/8
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £205,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris Frs. ..	27.20

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 30th.

3½ % 1925-1928	£92 5/16
4½ % 1925-1945	£97 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 30th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian.—Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 35/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 60
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 56/6
Rapeseed Ferozepore Bold 3% Sep.-Oct. Sellers 53

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentino (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. 52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Sellers £ 8/17/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£82 1/2
Standard Copper G M.B.	£72
Copper Braziers	£95
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	0/18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F O.B. Liverpool	£17-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	20/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	21/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	21/9
Calcutta Linseed September-October	55/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4 5/8
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers	2/4 3/4

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 30th September 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day of Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nea.est chemists "Stearns' Headache Cure, please.' One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-20

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent)

Bombay, Octob...

The market to-day practically re...ed what it lost yesterday owing to firm ...es from home. A certain amount of b...ss has been done in old crop stapled sty...nt beyond the usual bazaar jobbing only a ...erate business has been reported in new ...ps. Ready cotton is in good demand.

We quote :—
F. G. Bengal January 241.
Fine Akola January 272.
Good Broach April 303.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Dery
M. G. Broach			303/4	A25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	251/2	241/2	..	J25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)	..	..	..	
M. G. Khandesh	260	..	..	J25'16
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	288	..	..	25'16
M. G. Nagpore	285	..	..	
M. G. Akola Khgin., Fair staple	271/2	..	..	J25'16
M.G. Benzals	250	..	..	N1915
"	250	..	..	D1915
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	
M. G. Oomrawateedescription)	..	..	..	
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	..	
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea in Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 a.m. on 30th September, 1915 :—

Cotton	4,0 Bales.
Wheat	9,5 cwts.
Linseed	278 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	880 "
Ginjellyseed	887 "
Poppyseed	202 "
Groundnuts	326 "
Castorseed	121 "
Rice	953 "
Myrabollams	593 "
Cottonseed	557 "
Mowraseed	260 "
Gram	331 "
Joowar	557 "
Maize	1,080 "
Barley	314 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 4-1, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ... Rs. 6-3, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ... Rs. 8, R. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ... Rs. 8-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-6, R. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 7-6, R. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 8-4, B. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 8-12, R. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ... Rs. 8-10, R. per cwt.
Groundnuts ... Rs. 39-8, B. per candy.
Mowraseed ... Rs. 4-2, B. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ... Rs. 7-5, R. per cwt.
Cottonseed ... Rs. 25-8, R. per candy.

Teelseed.
White Khandeish 85 ... 49 B. T. per cent. Oct.-Nov.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 4 t... 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. ... any time.

Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Rea... 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ... 1s. 4 5 ... any time.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ... 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. Ready ... 188 1/2
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ... 133
Do. Shanghai ... 172
60 d-s. Yokohama ... 153 1/2

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ...	25-1-0
Australian Do. ...	24-4-0
Bombay Do. ...	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15-13-6
English Dragons ...	15-1-3
Silver ex.duty Ready ...	60-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Corresponlent.)

Bombay, October 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented signs of weakness to-day and a fair rise which was recorded in quotations during the last four or five days appreciably disappeared to-day. Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept steady but a drop of two points was registered in Deferred shares.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids opened at Rs. 523-12 but closed at Rs. 518 3/4 X. D.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 377 X. D. in the morning but subsequently declined to Rs. 371 1/4 X. D.

Standards closed at Rs. 882 1/2 X D.

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,067 1/2 X. D. to Rs. 1,0... X. D.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,416. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,402 1/2. Currimbhai to Rs. 183 1/4 and Crescent to Rs. 88 1/4.

Indore Malwas kept in demand at Rs. 191 1/4. Simplex stood firm at Rs. 20.

Manekji Petits were nominally quoted at Rs. 1,425.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 891 1/2 and Rs. 900

Alcock and Ashdowne dropped to Rs. 307. McKenzie Saw Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 171.

Central Provinces Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 114 1/2. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 560 and upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 110.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 246 1/2.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 106. Deferred declined to Rs. 204 for Mohurat deliv...

Manmar Press shares ... placed at Rs. 235 c. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was very limited and the quotation stood at Rs. 88 (clean pieces).

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 99 1/2 (long-dated).

Mortality from plague is increasing every week and the total for all India for the week ending 25th September stood at 2,681 against 3,777 attacks. Bombay Presidency shows a very high figue with 1,741 deaths against 2,551 attacks. Death-rates are also high in Central Provinces and Hyderabad State, the figures showing 377 and 234 deaths respectively. Other Provincial figures are Madras Presidency 100. Bihar and Orissa 22, United Provinces 41, Punjab 11, Burma 10, Mysore State 86 and Central India 59.

SHOW WEEK AT WHITEAWAYS

DURING THIS WEEK SEE THE ARCADE WINDOWS.

WHITEAWAY'S LAST SEASON'S SHOW

EVERY ONE OF OUR IMMENSE WINDOWS REFLECTS THE SEASON'S STYLES.

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IS THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE EXHIBITION

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THERE IS A HUGE WINDOW DEVOTED TO THE CLOTHING NEEDS OF MEN IN KHAKI.

WHILE A UNIQUE SHOW OF TIES AND SHIRTS IN A BOLD COLOUR SCHEME WILL APPEAL TO ALL MEN.

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IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

SIR H. BUTLER'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

CLOSE OF AUTUMN SESSION.

At the last meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council, yesterday, the Hindu University Bill, the North-Western Frontier Constabulary Bill, the Indian Steam Vessels Bill and the Enemy Trading Bill were passed.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The last meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning with his Excellency the Viceroy in the chair. The benches were poorly filled, owing to the absence of some prominent members, including the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Surendranath Banerji and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

The visitors' gallery was full, but they were all looking forward to the concluding speech of the Viceroy, which has been the practice followed by Lord Hardinge in winding up the session.

The Council began with the usual interpellations which took more than 20 minutes and then the legislative business came up for discussion.

The North-Western Frontier Constabulary Bill was passed.

On the motion of Sir William Clark the Inland Steam Vessels Bill was passed without discussion..

The Enemy Trading Bill was also passed into law, Sir William Clark moving an amendment to Clause 15, whereby the date 4th of August was replaced by 14th October. The effect of the amendment would be that attempts to trade with the enemy would be penalised with effect from 14th October, the date on which the original Ordinance was promulgated.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

The most important item in the Agenda was the Hindu University Bill, which was the subject of several important speeches.

Sir Harcourt Butler moved that the Select Committee's report on the Hindu University Bill be taken into consideration.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

He said:—

I stated when this measure was last before this Council that if it became controversial it would have to be withdrawn. There are three notes in the nature of dissent to the Report of the Select Committee and we have had anxiously to consider whether those notes by themselves necessitate the withdrawal of the Bill. The conclusion is that at this stage they do not. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's note is not a dissent, as he merely states the reasons why he dislikes some of the provisions of the Bill, but supports it as a whole. The other two notes appear to deal with a matter which is verbal rather than substantial, as I shall endeavour to show the Council very shortly. It really depends on the course of the debate to-day whether the Bill is withdrawn or not. I must leave it to the Council to decide this. I myself should greatly regret it, if my last official act in this Council were to withdraw a Bill designed for the benefit of the Hindu community owing to fatal dissensions amongst the Hindus themselves. But the position of the Government must not be misunderstood for an instant. The Bill cannot pass into Law, if it is a controversial measure. It has been introduced in this session in deference to the wish of the promoters. If the Council desire to sink their differences on points of detail and pass the measure into law, it is open to them to do so. But if the discussion becomes really controversial I shall have to seek a division in order to ascertain whether there is practical unanimity of feeling in favour of the Bill or not. Though they are anxious to help the promoters of the movement, as far as is consistent with their general attitude in matters of this kind, the Government have no intention whatever of forcing any really controversial measure on the Council during the Simla session and at such a time as now.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

My Lord, I turn to the criticisms that have been made on the changes introduced in the Select Committee. First, I will offer a few remarks on what I may call the personal appearance of the Bill. It is not at all the sort of Bill that the legislative department is in the habit of producing. The Bill has in fact a mixed parentage. As you are aware this movement started and the Bill was drawn up without reference to the Government. As I pointed out in one of my letters, it would have been preferable had the promoters not consolidated their intentions in the form of a draft enactment and our discussions would have been simpler all through if they had been conducted on the basis of a statement of decisions rather than on the basis of a draft Bill. The promoters attached importance to their draft Bill and so the Education and Legislative Departments endeavour to maintain as much of it as possible. That we have come to a result as satisfactory as this is due entirely to the devoted labours of Mr. Sharp, Dr. Sunderlal and of Mr. Muddiman, who has spared no time or effort to secure in legal phrase the objects of the promoters.

DEFINITION OF "HINDU."

There are many opinions to the effect that a definition of Hindu is essential, but as no one yet has ever been able to define a Hindu, the Select Committee have not deemed it necessary to make the attempt. In practice there are Hindu institutions all over the country which settle the matter for themselves and this is one of those things that we can safely leave for the decision of the competent power in the University. Another matter of common criticism is the number of functionaries and the danger that their functions will overlap. A great many of us sympathise with this criticism, but the promoters attach great importance to it and the Government has met their wishes only insisting that the real academic work of the University should be in the hands of an academic body, namely, the Senate.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

As regards clause 4(2) of the Bill, I have already stated that the change made in the Select Committee, which leaves it to the Court to declare that religious instruction should be compulsory is verbal rather than substantial. The Maharaja of Cassim Bazaar seems to suggest some inconsistency on my part in agreeing to the change in the Select Committee because I previously stated that the University would insist on compulsory religious instruction for Hindus. That I understand has been the basis of the movement from the beginning. In my words I merely gave expression to that understanding. I can see no inconsistency whatever. The University can arrange for compulsory religious instruction without any legislative authority whatever. Indeed, compulsory religious instruction is insisted on in various Christian, Hindu and Mahomedan institutions at the present time without specific provision to that end. The University could secure it. But the mere fact of religious admission in clause 4 (2) as originally drafted was merely a pious expression, with no sanction attached to it. There was no penalty to its non-observance. No Government would ever enforce it against the wishes of the Court. It would have remained a dead letter until the Court took action on its own initiative to prescribe courses of religious instructon. The Court is entirely a Hindu body in the formation of which the Government has had and will have no voice whatever. If there is a danger of debate and discussion on the question under the present clauses of the Bill, there would obviously have been danger of the same debate and discussion when the Court met to consider the regulations or status that would have to be passed in order to put the original provisions of the Bill into force. Any dissent from the present form of clause 4 means simply distrust of the Hindu Court.

If the Hindu cannot trust their own Court to deal with this question, it is certainly not a question which this Council should decide for them. The present form of the clause is, I believe, one that is acceptable to the great majority of the Council. It is assumed that if this Bill is passed into law the Court will proceed to make a statute regarding compulsory religious instruction. The matter is left entirely to this wholly Hindu body. No doubt there is some opposition to the form of Government control. This is a matter on which the Government cannot possibly yield. The provisions in the Bill represent the result of long discussion between the promoters and the Government of India and the Secretary of State. As regards the argument that there are two powers of control I can only say that this is a very common form of administration in India. You have it occurring all through the Indian administration. I cannot admit that there is any overlapping or that there is any risk of friction in practice. The powers are emergency powers and we all hope that they will never have to be exercised. Should their exercise ever come necessary, the Hon. members know perfectly well that there is no risk that the visitors's action will infringe the powers of the Government of India. The visitor must have powers to support his position and I certainly cannot agree to the insertion of a right to appeal against his orders. This would be entirely derogatory to the position of the visitor of the University and so derogatory to the University. May I say, I deem it it of good omen to the University that they should have in their first visitor my old friend Sir James Meston, one of the ablest and most sympathetic officials that India has ever had and one who has specially devoted himself to assist the cause of education.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S SUPPORT.

Throughout the time when the educational department was making large demands upon the Exchequer they had the most helpful support and direct encouragement from Sir James Meston. The University could not start under more favourable auspices. In connection with the question of control I stated in the Select Committee that I would mention in my speech why it was not provided in Section 19 that if the removal of any member of the teaching staff is desirable in the interests of the University the explanation of such member should be called for before the question of his removal was decided upon. I think we may assume that such action would invariably be taken as it is in accordance with the practice of Government, established for some generations. But it would altogether undermine the policy of the Government in regard to the University if it dictated terms in regard to the relation between the University and its professors at an early stage of these proceedings.

FREEDOM OF THE EXECUTIVE.

It was decided that the University should have complete freedom in regard to appointment, punishment and dismissal of its servants. Any direction to the University in this matter could be derogatory to the University. I think you may take it as certain that this clause ever has to be enacted, which myself hope that it will not be, the Governor-General-in-Council will see that the procedure which it insists upon in regard to its own servants will be carried out as far as possible in regard to the servants of the University.

The change in clause 15 (1) of the Bill is formal in order to secure the continuance of affiliation to the Allahabad University of the Central Hindu College until such time as the University comes into being. I do not think at this stage I need make any further observation. The fate of the Bill now lies in the hands of the Council.

Mr. Chariar moved amendments to the effect that the word "classes" be added before the word castes and creeds in clause 4 (1) of the Bill and explained that the object of his amendment was that there may not be any difficulty in giving effect to the intention of the promoters and Government, that the university would be open to all including those known as the "submerged classes." He added the amendment was almost verbal. The amendment was accepd.

Mr. Acariar then withdrew his other amendments and explained that he would give his reasons at a subsequent stage of the Bill.

Sir Harcurt Butler moved that the Bill be passed.

DR. SUNDER LAL.

Dr. Sunder Lal in supporting the Bill said that he public were thankful to the Governmen for their kind support of the Bill and ruested the Council to pass the Bill unaniously. He thanked the member in-charge for his labour for the Bill. It was the first residential University of its kind in India. It was generously supported by the Hindu public, a feature which was impossible in India some years back. He hoped that the young men to be turned out by the new University would prove themselves equal to their comrades of other Universities.

SIR GNGADHAR CHITNAVIS.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis said:—My Lord, I support the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler's motion. I am fully aware of the various objections to the Bill. It would be incorrect to say that I regard it as free from defects. But this is a world of compromise and we get on on the principle of give and take. Personal predilections have sometimes to be put aside. It is evident that the proposed University can secure official recognition. only on conditions embodied in the Bill. That being so, it is obviously prudent to accept the conditions for the present and to leave it to the future to liberalise them in the light of subsequent development. If the University authorities by work and efficient management can satisfy Government that the certain modifications in the legislative provisions are necessary for progress, I am sure there will not be unreasonable opposition to their demand. Ever institution has to pass through a period of probation and it must be obvious to all sensible men that the powers exercisable by the authorities during that period must be more or less restricted. We have it from the promoters themselves that the new University will have fairly large powers. Indeed, my friend, Dr. Suderlal in his speech in March last characterised the constitution as even more liberal than that of the existing Universities in certain respects and that he is an authority in these matters. We don't, therefore, feel alarmed at the large power of supervision and control which the Government assumes under the Bill. The Benares University will undoubtedly be an experiment; until it proves a success it must put up with some sort of official check. It may, of course, be contended that the severity of the check might interfere with success. But apprehensions of undue interference on the part of Government with the independence and free development of the institution are exaggerated. Government has large powers of interference with the actions of the State Universities, but how can it be justly said that they have exercised them with undue severity? Experience shows that the Government relies more upon the moral effects of these stringent legislative provisions than upon their actual enforcement, for the attainment of the end in view.

A COMPLICATED CONSTITUTION.

The chief defect, if [illegible], of the Bill, in my humble opinion is that the constitution of the University will be extraordinarily complicated. It would surely had been better to have a simpler agency for management. But this is a matter in regard to which I hesitate to express my personal opinion, for the simple reason that it is the result of the compromise between the Hindu University and the Government. The fact that the University is to be mainly financed by a large number of private gentlemen of wealth and position has evidently forced the hands of the authorities. But I have yet hope that improvements even in the constitution will be made, if experience reveals any serious difficulty in working. These considerations, my Lord, underlie my vote to-day. The University be a really useful institution in the country and may it turn out loyal, peaceful, resourceful and industrious citizens.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis in the concluding part of his speech referred to the retiring members of Council, viz. Sir Ali Imam, Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir William Vincent and conveyed the thanks and appreciation of the Council to them which was declared by His Excellency the President as out [illegible].

MAHARAJA OF CASSIMBAZAR.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar, speaking in support of the Bill said that it was one more of the several measures which make Lord Ripon's rule singular. It was not an exam[illegible] of class legislation, but was all-Indian in its interest and benefits. For the first time in the history of British rule in India was private enterprise encouraged to found a University and not merely schools and colleges. For the first time Government was giving up its monopoly in the organisation of higher educa-

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana A. Team v. Bombay League.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Umta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

De Luxe Palace of Varieties—To-night at 6-30 at the Gaiety Theatre; 10 p.m., show at Edwards Theatre.

SUNDAY, October 3.

English Mails due 3 p.m.

MONDAY, October 4.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. [illegible]. B. Baldock and the officers 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the Direction of Mr. E. Colonna Band Master, will play this evening the following programme of music, at Bombay Gymkhana, commencing 6-15 (S. T.).

March.Baccanale Vedi Napolie poi Mon.Hertel.
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe.
Valse .....Poet and Peasant.....Arr. by E. Colonna.
Selection .....Faust .....Gounode.
Piccolo Solo .....Lilliputian .....Brewer.
Two-Step .....Dreams of Ragtime .....Thurban.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, E. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....Le Reve Passe .....Krier.
Overture .....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe.
Valse .....The Girl on the Film.....Sirmay.
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl .....Rubens.
Standchen .....(Op. 264) .....Czibulka.
Selection .....The Arcadian .....Monckton.
Two-Step .....Yip-i-Addy-i-ay .....Heggs.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward Mail Steamer Salsette, sailing on Sunday:—

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Anderson, Mr. W. A. Butchart, Miss L. Cook, Mr. A. Crook, Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, M.V.O., Mr. D. W. Fairweather, Rev. A. C. Grant, Miss M. K. T. Holst, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. M. Jung, Dr. Haji Hyderali Khan, Mr. C. Lucas, Mr. F. W. Marshall, Mrs. F. W. Marshall and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Marshall, Mr. P. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sargeant, Rev. and Mrs. R. Strachan, Mr. R. R. W. Strong, Hon. Mr. R. H. Tickell, C.I.E., Mr. J. J. Timmins, Mr. L. Tulloch, Mrs. Tulloch and child, Mr. A. C. Vining Mr. O. E. Graham Mr. M. Said, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Pocha, Mrs. J. H. Parker, and nurse Miss A. M. Shillidy, Mr. A. Petrie, Mr. Banks, Mrs. Parson, child and infant, Mrs. N. D. Sanders and infant, Mrs. Edwards and 2 children, Mrs. Bates and child, Mrs. Clegg and 3 children, Mrs. Hilton and 4 children, Miss Hilton, Mrs. Routley and 5 children, Mrs. Parker and child, and Mrs. Bain and 4 children.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samaj Mr. S. K. Naiqne will deliver a public lecture upon "Strength of Union" this evening at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.). in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No attacks or deaths from either plague or cholera occurred in Bombay on Thursday, but two attacks from small-pox were reported. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 73 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 25,441 out of which 8 were found to be plague stricken.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The dispensary started working in July last under the auspices of the Debt Redemption Committee, Bombay. It has been treating patients with Alopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines. Qualified doctors are working honorary in this dispensary. The following attendance of patients in the month of September will show that the dispensary is getting popular: Males 641, females 150 and children 39. Total 830.

THE WELL-DRESSED MAN.

MESSRS. LEACH AND WEBORNY'S NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

Messrs. Leach and Weborny have long held a leading position in Western India as tailors, hosiers and outfitters and are always well stocked at the beginning of each season with the latest and most up-to-date styles in suitings, shirts, ties, collars, socks, handkerchieves, etc. We have just received this Company's new book of fashions for the coming season and, as usual, it is a perfect *vade mecum* to the man of fashion and indicates that Messrs. Leach and Weborny mean to remain in the foreground as suppliers of everything that the Bombay man can wish for in the way of sartorial necessities or luxuries. Mr. A. Sydney Smith, the able Manager of the firm, is due in Bombay by this week's mail, having spent the last few months at Home making an exhaustive study, in the light of his expert knowledge, of all the latest fashions and little *nuances* in style which are so important to the well turned-out man. Mr. Smith announces that he has sent to Bombay for this season the finest collection of suitings ever brought out to the East, as well as remarkable selection of goods in hosiery, perfumes, fancy buttons, etc. A visit to Messrs. Leach and Weborny's establishment next week after the arrival of Mr. Smith will be a valuable guide to the man who wants to be well-dressed,—to say nothing of the lady who wishes her tailor-made clothes to be the very latest thing.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

COLD WEATHER ATTRACTIONS.

The Excelsior management have made their plans for the cold weather season and some big attractions both in the Theatrical and Cinema line, will be presented. Important bookings have been secured running up to March 1916, without a break, and the large Excelsior clientele will have something special to see from week to week. Among the numerous good things in store will be first the Bandmann Gaiety Co. who will present a repertoire of several of the latest London Revues, notably "Somethhing Doing"—All French" "Frocks and Frills"—"Come Inside" and "Bits and Pieces." This company opens early next week. The booking is as usual in the hands of Rose & Co., the plan opening on Monday next. Popular prices are being charged. This company will be augmented on the arrival of the P. & O. s.s. Mongolia next week by fourteen ladies and three gentlemen, who will form the Musical Comedy Co. when Mr. Geo Edwardes' Daly's Theatre success in "Betty," will be produced for the first time in the East to be followed by other productions. Bombay will thus get the benefit of new artistes, scenery and costumes, besides gladdening the souls of "first-nighters." Other attractions will follow, one a riding Concert Star from Australia, and other companies from London. Some great Cinema productions are booked, first and foremost an elaborate and costly production by the London Film Co., of Anthony Hope's famous romance "The Prisoner of Zenda." Apart from this being the finest effort at film making by an English Co. it has an exceedingly strong cast of well-known London Stars, including Mr. Henry Ainley, who is perhaps our finest romantic actor and is undoubtedly one of our most popular London stars. The sequel to thus film, "Rupert of Hentzau" will follow. It stars Gerald Ames, who won his spurs in Sir George Alexander's Company. He is the Champion Fencer of England and represented Great Britain at the last Olympic Games. He introduces some wonderful sword play with Henry Ainley. Shakespeare's famous tragedy "Anthony and Cleopatra" will be shown shortly, by the Cines Co. of "Quo Vadis" fame. Charles Chaplin is going to appear in a six part film. He has made our sides ache with laughing in one-part films but six parts of him will positively be dangerous.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The most interesting feature of the next week's programme at the Excelsior is a cinematograph version of John Strange Winter's well-known novel, "Bootless' Baby." "Bootles' Baby" was written in 1885, being second in order of time among the writer's best known works, but for present day purposes has been brought up-to-date, without impairing the original story. It is one of the few really good military dramas that have been written, and is particularly well suited to the present moment. The well-known London Film Company are the producers, which is a guarantee that the staging and acting are of the best. It is stated that a full British cavalry regiment was lent to the producers to ensure the realism of some of the scenes. The popular London actor, Mr. Ben Webster, plays the part of Bootles, while the chief female part is taken by Miss Edna Flugrath, who is an old friend of Excelsior audience. The title role is admirably played by a mite of four. The scenes, particularly the exciting racing episodes, are said to be a striking feature of the production.

It is sometime since the Lancelot Speedy cartoons figured in an Excelsior programme, but a number of these popular cartoons are being shown next week, and doubtless they will be much enjoyed. The little people are to be specially well-catered for in a drama entitled "In Fairy Land." A comic called "Lizzie's Escape," in which an effort is made to immitate the Charles Chaplin style of comedy, concludes what can justly be described as another very liberal programme.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The new season opened at the Gaiety (De Luxe Palace of Varieties) last night with an excellent programme. Miss Laura Diamond has a fine soprano voice and chooses her songs with discrimination. She also plays the banjo well, accompanying herself in song and dance. Her versatility at once won for her the affection of the audience, and she is assured of popularity during her stay in Bombay. Mis Gladys Kerr also made a distinct hit. She sings Scotch songs in a winning way and her dancing is both dainty and clever. The film programme is very strong. The famous Russian première danseuse, Mlle. N[illegible]kowska, plays the lead in the colour version of the old Greek myth of "Psyche and Cupid." The irrepressible Max is seen in a comedy, while the Chaplin film "Making a Living" is one long roar. Naval films will prove attractive too. The best is of the Alwar cricket match which took place at the Parsi Gymkhana last week.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The programme commencing on the above cinema includes a part drama, entitled "In the Carriage" in which the favourite cinema star, [illegible] plays the leading role of a homeless waif. 'Mary' or 'Nancy' makes one of the best of her brilliant career. The attraction are two keystone Drama, in which favourite comedians Fatty Sterling play the lead. The whole this week's programme is the best ever shown and a tonic in these days.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915.

A BLOW AT LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Those who are concerned for the progress of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency should feel satisfaction that the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality have decided by a majority not to accept the terms offered to it by the Government as an alternative to suppression. It is difficult to understand the reasons that have dictated the action of the Government in this matter. They made a heavy indictment against the Municipality of inefficiency and general mismanagement and drew up against it a series of charges. These charges were replied to very fully. We have already discussed the charges and the reply of the Municipality at length and stated our reasons for forming the conclusion that the indictment was very much overdrawn, that the charges had on the whole been fairly met, and that in any case no adequate case had been made out for the suppression of the Municipality. The Government have since then largely shifted their ground. They have now presented the Municipality with a memorandum in which they largely ignore the original charges, indulge in a great deal of denunciatory criticism of the Municipality and raise practically a new issue. At least, the carefully argued answer of the Municipality to the original charges deserved a reply, but the memorandum, while admitting that in certain respects, the Municipality has been able to place its proceedings "in a somewhat less unfavourable light than originally appeared from the statement of charges," refuses to discuss in detail the several items of the charges and the defence of the Municipality. It then proceeds to formulate new charges. A "partizan and intriguing spirit pervades the entire municipal body," resulting in the predominance of "private interests and personal considerations" and "favouritism and nepotism." This is followed by a repetition of the old charge of "financial improvidence," which has already been effectively met and as to which the Government do not attempt to dispose of the arguments in refutation of it which were previously advanced. The memorandum concludes by placing a pistol at the head of the Municipality and offering it the alternative of accepting the appointment of a municipal commissioner and the imposition of a house-tax to suppression. "Under no other terms," it is stated "does the Governor-in-Council consider it safe to allow the Municipality as at present constituted, to retain the financial direction of the affairs of the city."

Now, in the first place, it appears to us that, if the state of affairs were as bad as the memorandum of the Government suggests, the measures proposed would be inadequate to meet the case. No one can suppose that the appointment of a municipal commissioner and the imposition of an unpopular tax is going to reform the Municipality as if by a magic wand. But the state of affairs is not so bad as is alleged. One cannot go on arguing over the same ground again and again, and would be profitless to discuss once in detail the effective rejoinder the Municipality made to the original charges, especially since the Government refuse to enter into a discussion of the subject. But it must be repeated emphatically that the charge of "financial improvidence" has not been made out. The Municipality may have made mistakes. What municipality does not? It has even apparently offended in certain matters against the Government regulations, though with the approval and encouragement of the officials concerned. But those are not questions for suppression. If the Government had accepted our advice and appointed an impartial commission to inquire into the whole matter we are convinced that it would not have been found, either that the present municipal body is so inefficient as to make it a danger to the true interests of the city, or, in the alternative, that the city is incapable of replacing it by a body that can be trusted to safeguard those interests. As to the new charges of "nepotism and favouritism" and "an intriguing and partisan" spirit, it is difficult to know how to answer an indictment of that sort based on what are, on the face of them, very flimsy grounds. An intriguing and partisan spirit may be said to exist in every public body. It certainly exists in the House of Commons and in the Bombay Corporation, and in both those institutions, which we merely take as illustrations, "private interests" and "personal considerations" come into play. But parliamentary or party Government does not for that reason cease to command the respect and approval of the British people, nor would it be suggested that these considerations have made it unsafe for the Bombay Municipality to be entrusted with the direction of the affairs of the City. As to the charge of nepotism, there is practically no evidence offered in support of it, and we say deliberately that such a grave charge ought not to have been flung at a public body in an official document unless it could be substantiated by the most overwhelming and conclusive evidence. The instance of the granting "in a hurry" of a gratuity to a retiring official, at a time when charges of neglect of duty were outstanding against him, is a poor sort of foundation on which to base so sweeping a charge; and though it may be a matter for deprecation it is not such a frightful affair as to form a principal reason for the suppression of a municipality. It does not appear to us to differ very substantially from the action of the Bombay Improvement Trust in granting an allowance to an official at a time when charges of a graver character were not only outstanding against him but had actually been found proved by a magistrate. But the righteous wrath of Government does not propose to sweep away the Bombay Improvement Trust! To our mind there is nothing in this part of the indictment against the Hyderabad Municipality to compare with the recent scandal in the Improvement Trust. But Government, in spite of the astonishment and expectation of the public, has been quiescent throughout the whole of that affair, the responsibility for which lay on Government appointed members of the Trust and not on non-official public representatives.

Frankly, it appears to us that whatever the faults of the members of the Hyderabad Municipality, either individually or collectively, the gravamen of their offence seems to have been an inability to get on with the local officials. That is the conclusion to which we have been forced by the peculiar course that the whole controversy has followed,—the unreliability of the original charges, the refusal to discuss the reply of the Municipality, the shifting to a large extent of the ground in which the general charge of incapacity and misconduct is based, the failure to offer substantial evidence in support of vague and generalising accusations, and our general knowledge of the past history of the relations of the Municipal body with the present officials. That is one reason why we have devoted considerable attention to the matter. But it has more then a local interest. The very principal of local self-government and the interests of its progress throughout the whole Presidency, and even throughout India, are gravely concerned, and will be gravely imperilled if this dangerous precedent is created. The principle of local self-government is that the people in municipal areas and urban and rural districts should have the control and management of their own local and domestic affairs. To threaten a municipal body that if it does not accept a direction of Government in regard to certain matters of policy, which it believes to be detrimental to the public interests confined to its charge, is a direct negation of this principle. If such a policy were allowed to be pursued it would mean that no local body would possess that independence which it is the professed aim of Government to establish. They would be perpetually at the mercy not only of Government but of local officials, and not merely in matters of rule but in matters of policy. And the danger is the greater, because in the present instance, the controversy originated with the local officials and not in a paternal solicitude on the part of the Central Government to purify the streams of municipal administration,—whatever may be the motives now actuating the procedure of the Governor-in-Council. That is our reason for regarding it as a matter of satisfaction that the members of the Hyderabad Municipality have taken the wiser course and have resolved to sacrifice themselves rather than submit to an ultimatum which is a blow at the principle of self-government. Whatever may have been their previous sins, they have deserved well of their city and of the people at large in this.

Notes of the Day.

Remember the Navy!

We publish in another column an appeal for funds to enable Christmas gifts to be sent to the men of the East Indies Naval Squadron. Bombay has done nobly for the soldiers who have gone from India to fight the battles of the Empire, as is demonstrated by the remarkable letters of appreciation also published in our to-day's issue. But the claims of our seamen must not be overlooked. When we think of all that the Empire, and India in particular, owes to the splendid and self sacrificing efforts of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy, we should indeed be wanting in gratitude if we failed to show them at such a time that they are in our thoughts, and made no effort to brighten, to some small extent, the joyless character of the life that their great task imposes on them. The East Indies Naval Fund supplies not only the needs of the seamen of the Royal Navy, but also those of the Royal Indian Marine, including the Lascars. We feel confident, therefore, that the appeal of Lady Peirse, Lady Scott and Mrs. Lumsden will meet with a generous response. It has, of course, the cordial approval of Lady Willingdon, who is the Patroness of the Fund.

The Attitude of Bulgaria.

Some light on the attitude of Bulgaria at the present time is thrown by an interesting dispatch to the "Temps" from its Sofia correspondent, pointing out that the situation in Bulgaria has been changed by events in Russia, and by the turn of the negotiations at Athens and Nish. The interventionists, he says, have lost much ground and Bulgaria to-day is resolutely neutral. This neutrality, however, may be extremely difficult to maintain in the event of an Austro-German invasion of Serbia, and the possibility of an advance of the German masses from the region of Orsova disturbs Bulgarian opinion. Germanophil circles, says the correspondent, await it as an opportunity for decisive action. Bulgarian partisans of the Entente see in it a peril to the independence of the kingdom. The correspondent quotes the following from the "Mir" in this connexion:—

When we see the Germans resolved upon reaching our frontiers we must ask the Entente Powers if they are ready to furnish us a guarantee of the necessary support to stop them. We do not want to await the final victory of the Allies in order to be freed, as in the case of the Belgians. Our Government must at once settle this question with our neighbours and with the Allies, and take the necessary steps. The Balkan theatre may be secondary for the Allies, but it is decisive for us little peoples and we want to ensure our safety in advance.

Patoti Number of "Hindi Graphic."

Miss B. L. Palankote, the Editor of this illustrated monthly, deserves to be congratulated on the number of excellent contributions of varied interest which she has been able to secure from a large number of distinguished writers. Among the contributories are such names as Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Beaman, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Ali Akbar, Dustoor Darab Pestanji Sanjana, Dr. J. J. Modi, Sardar Jogendra Singh and Miss Haig, M.A. As is to be expected, the majority of the contributions are such as would appeal mostly to female readers, but there are also not wanting a few articles of general interest.

"Beaman on Banias."

Mr. Justice Beaman, for instance, has a paper on "Money and Power," in which the "Bania" is somewhat roughly, and, as we consider, also somewhat unjustly too, handled. Surely, a sweeping remark such as "I never knew a wealthy Bania who on becoming possessed of, say a crore of rupees, widened his scale of living proportionately if indeed he widened it at all. Rarely does the wealthy Bhattia increase his expenditure in proportion to his wealth," is less than just. Moreover, in drawing comparisons, it should not be forgotton, that the Indian Bania, in common with the rest of his countrymen of all grades and castes, is a man of fewer wants and greater simplicity of ways naturally, than his prototype of the West. We do not think that close-fistedness and worship of wealth for its own sake in an inordinate degree are the special characteristics of the Indian Bania alone. If he is less ostantatious and less extravagant than his fellow types elsewhere it is because he has not yet learnt the modern ways of spending money in pleasures and luxuries, and not because he is inherently more miserly than the others. The learned judge is again mistaken in making no distinction between the Bania and the Bhattia the latter of whom, as Mr. Beaman, should know, belongs to quite another community of Hindus.

Sir James Murray's Mysterious Contributor.

The late Sir James Murray, the Editor of the new English Dictionary, now nearing its completion, told a curious story of how he met his most distinguished contributor, a man, who he felt, was as a philologist not inferior to himself. The story appears in the "Strand Magazine." The contribution came from Dr. Minor of Crowthrone a small village in Berkshire. So struck was Sir James with the immense knowledge of the man, that he asked Oxford University to invite him as a guest for a week. To this there was a refusal. Sir James then wrote saying that all expense would be paid and the reply was that a visit was physically impossible, but if Sir James liked to come for a day or two as his guest, he could manage it. He could not meet him, but would send his carriage. This excited Sir James' curiosity and he decided to go. He was met at the station by a carriage and pair and drove to the court-yard of a huge building of forbidding appearance. He was then ushered up a gloomy staircase and into an office where a man of official appearance was sitting. "Dr. Minor I presume," said Sir James. "No, said the man, "Dr. Minor is here, but I don't suppose you know where you are. This is Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum and I am the Governor." Dr. Minor, in fact, was an American who got sunstroke during the Civil War and came to England where he developed delusions and one night shot the stoker of the Lion brewery at Lambeth and killed him. He was acquitted by the jury, but locked up in Broadmoor for 25 years and became quite sane

NAVAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the Christmas season draws nigh one's thoughts naturally go out to those who are absent, and particularly to the men who are fighting by land, sea and air, and every effort will be made to meet the needs of all sections of the Forces operating in the different parts of the world.

The East Indies Station Naval Fund aims at supplying the needs of all the naval seamen operating in the East Indies Station waters, and we are particularly anxious that the Christmas of 1915 shall be made as pleasant and as profitable as lies in the power of the Committee. To adequately meet the needs of all men located in these waters we are appealing to the friends of the naval seamen to cooperate with us so that suitable gifts and comforts may be sent to every man. For this purpose we shall need liberal contributions to enable us to carry out our contemplated plans.

Our sailors are doing splendid work and undergoing hardships in isolated places, and although we hear comparatively little of them, we know their work is a magnificent contribution to the Empire.

The Fund not only supplies the needs of the naval seamen but also of the native ratings, i.e., lascars.

Your co-operation and practical sympathy are asked for at this time, and we feel confident that this appeal will be liberally responded to throughout the whole of India.

Donations may be sent to A. F. Sells, Esq., Messrs. Cox and Co., Bombay, who will acknowledge receipt of same.

Yours in the interests of the Men of the Navy,

B. M. PEIRSE,
President,
ETHEL F. LUMSDEN,
GIRTRUDE SCOTT.
Vice-Presidents,
L. GORDON CRANNA.
Honorary Secretary.

East Indies Station Naval Fund,
Bombay, Oct. 1st.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN SECOND LINE OCCUPIED.

ALLIES' AEROPLANE RAIDS.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN IN U. S.

Further notable progress in Champagne is the feature of to-day's news.

The French have gained a footing at several points in the enemy's second defensive positions, which they held firmly in spite of very violent flanking bombardments.

Southward of Ripont the French have extended and completed the conquest of the first German positions.

French aeroplanes bombarded railway lines at Bazancourt, Warmerville, Pont Faverger and Saint Hilaire, treatening the German line of communication between troops in the West and the Crown Prince.

A squadron of French aeroplanes dropped 72 bombs on Guignicourt station and returned safely.

It has been ascertained that 122 heavy and field guns were captured in Champagne alone since September 25.

The response to the Anglo-French Loan in U. S. is exceedingly gratifying and its popularity is indicated by the co-operation of banks, trust companies and individual financiers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the other hand, despite frantic appeals to German-Americans, German bankers are compelled to offer the bonds of the German Loan under conditions yeilding practically 9 per cent.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will visit Bikanir about the middle of November. Besides the usual entertainments, there will be a big grouse shooting party in the lakes.

There was a dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge last night. Among those present were Sir Harcourt Butler, H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sir Charles Fore, Major-Generals Payne and Stuart, Mr. T. Currie, Mr. H. T. Keeling Lieut. L. Sanderson, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Fearfield and Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Among the many distinguished visitors now leaving Poona at the conclusion of the Season, few will be more missed by a cosmopolitan group of friends than Shrimant Tatia Sahib Holkar, of Indore. The Prince, who is the brother of Maharajah Holkar, is returning to his State on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, C.S.I., who has been re-appointed to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, took charge of his office yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Gillan, the President of the Railway Board, will remain at Delhi during the Council Session, while Messrs. Anderson and Couchman, members, will either tour or remain at Simla. The former, who is in charge of the ammunition department, will remain in close touch with the Army authorities.

NOTABLE PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMAN SECOND LINE POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF GERMAN SECOND LINE.

VIOLENT FLANKING BOMBARDMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 30.

Further notable progress is the feature of the communique. The German counter-attack in Artois merely consisted of a very violent bombardment of the French new positions east of Souchez.

We gained a footing in Champagne at several points in the Germans' second defensive positions. Indeed, near Navarrin certain French units went beyond the German second positions. They were met by a curtain of fire and very violent flanking bombardments. Nevertheless they held firmly to the enemy's second line position.

Southward of Ripont, which is between the Germans' vital railway communications and Massiges, the French extended and completed the conquest of the first German positions carrying a portion of the important redoubts called "Works of the Defeat."

FRENCH AIR-RAID ON RAILWAYS.

French aeroplanes despite the most unfavourable weather bombarded German lines of communication. Shells were also thrown on the railway at Bazancourt, Warmerville, Pont Faverger and Sainte Hilaire. This railway is a German line of communication between troops in the West and the Crown Prince.

Shells were also thrown on a column marching near Sommepy.

"CONQUER OR DIE,"

GENERAL JOFFRE'S ORDER.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Prior to the recent assault General Joffre issued the folllowing Army Order: "Offensive is about to be carried on without truce or respite. Remember the battle of the Marne and conquer or die."

A MILLION BRITISH IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In a speech in Paris, M. Pichon said a million British were now serving on the French frontier. He believed there would be a million and a half before next year.

EFFECT OF NEW OFFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT.

WITHDRAWAL OF GERMAN ARMY FROM VILNA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabled on 29th September:—

The "Times" Petrograd correspondent says that according to military circles there the new offensive in the west has almost instantaneously relieved the tension between Dwinsk and Osmiana causing the withdrawal of a whole corps of German Guards from Vilna.

The military correspondent of the "Nove Vremya" anticipates the withdrawal of the whole German Army.

The same writer mentions that the enemy was heavily shelling Kolki on the Styr below Luzk but Petrograd has not yet confirmed this report.

The Austrians claim that Luzk has been retaken and it is uncertain which side at present holds Vileika. The Germans are certainly making a big effort in that region. Despatches published in Petrograd suggest that they hold Baranowitshi in the centre.

WORK OF THE NEW BRITISH ARMY.

Correspondents at the front have been permitted to state that the British advance is largely the work of the new army which behave magnificiently.

INCREASING STRENGTH OF BRITISH-FRENCH FRONT.

Presiding at a meeting at Paris yesterday, whereat labour members declared that the English working classes were determined to do all that is necessary to crush Germany, M. Pichon said that the British-French front now a million strong would, it was believed, be 2½ millions before next year.

BRITISH FLEET AGIN ACTIVE.

SUPORTS HEAVY ARLLERY IN BELGIUM.

121 GUNS CAPTUD IN CHAMPAGNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRS).

PRIS, Oct. 1.

The communiqué says on heavy artillery in Belgium was supported the British Fleet against the coast beries.

It has now been ascertained that 121 heavy and field-guns are captured in Champagne alone since ptember 25.

There has been no figing of importance in Artois. We have ctinued to gain ground in Champagne, rth of Mesnil and farther est, between ill 199, north of Massiges, and Ville-sur-ourbe, on Cernay Road, taking more poners.

The Germans, by counter-attack, regained a boting in Works of Defeat," but the second and thmost violent counter-attack in the same stor was completely repulsed with heavy ss.

A squadron of aeplanes dropped 72 bombs on the Guigcourt station, and returned safely.

OCCUPATION OF WELL-FORTIFIED VILAGE.

AUSTRIAN STOCK OF MUNITIONS EXAUSTED.

(NWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cabled on 30th September:—

The "Echo Paris" says that the village on the height Tahure in Champagne was extremely well fortified. The village was honeycombed with reinforced concrete-cellars, underground fortresses, resembling a labyrinth.

In Artois it has been previously stated that the German positions westward of Sahure on the series of hills were like pearls on a string each flanking the neighbourhood. Nevertheless the French are apparently making progress there.

GERMAN SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS TO AUSTRIA.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that during the last few weeks Austria has received large quantities of munitions from various industrial centres in Germany. Apparently the Austrian stocks are completely exhausted.

ALLIES AIR-RAID NEAR ACHIN.

It is reported from Dutch sources that 21 Allies' airmen appeared in the neighbourhood of Achi and fired the industrial village of Rotterc where there are great steel works. It is also the junction of Germany's Weste strategic railways and the ordinary line to Cologne.

AMERICAN SHIP BURNED.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The American ship "Vincent" has been burned. The Captain, mate, second mate and carpenter were injured. No details of the disaster have been received.

FIRST JEW IN RUSSIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A telegram from Petrograd says that the first Jew has been appointed to the Council of the Empire.

LORD KITCHENER FAVOURS VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

Regarding Lord Kitchener and the voluntary system the "Manchester Guardian's" political correspondent states that Lord Kitchener at Tuesday's meeting with a representative of the Trade Union stated that he preferred the voluntary system. He contemplated suggesting to the Cabinet an approximation to the militia ballot.

A SPECIAL LABOUR RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

The Trade Unionists afterwards decided to inaugurate a special labour recruiting campaign.

NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

PURELY WAR MEASURES.

NO FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated in reply to criticisms of import duties that they did not suggest any Tariff Reform. Ministers believed that they would have been imposed with equal certainty if there had been no Unionists in the Cabinet. Indeed, from the Tariff Reform point of view, they were in form contrary to all principles laid down in the past. Their sole motive was to enforce economy.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In the House of Commons, extreme free-traders insisted on dividing the House this afternoon against the Budget import duties.

Mr. Asquith had deprecated a division, affirming emphatically that no free trade questions were involved. The duties were purely war measures and were no wise suggested by Unionists. Members of the Cabinet and the House cheered loudly when it was seen that the extremists numbered only eight.

INCOME TAX AND ARMY OFFICERS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the resolution on income tax, Colonel Yate raised the question of the position of Indian and colonial officers who came over to take part in the war, incurring heavy additional expenditure.

Mr. McKenna said he hoped to state later what relief was possible. The Government did not wish that such an officer should be worse off than if he had stayed at home.

THE EGYPTIAN OUTRAGE.

DEATH SENTENCE ON ASSAILANT OF MINISTER.

CAIRO, Sept. 29.

The assailant of the Minister, Fathy Bey has been sentenced to death.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent wired on September 6, that "the Minister Fathy Pasha was three times stabbed at the railway station. He drew a revolver and fired at but missed the native assailant whom the crowd seized.

The reason for the outrage is unknown. The assailant was an employee of the Finance Minister."

AMAZING AIRMAN.

RESCUE OF A COMRADE BEHIND GERMAN LINES.

The French airman Adjutant Bertin has been decorated with the Legion of Honour for a brilliant feat of airmanship and the courageous rescue of a fellow-pilot from behind the German lines.

Adjutants Bertin and Beyer, both skilled pilots, were entrusted on August 24 with the perilous task of flying over the German lines and alighting at fixed spots in territory occupied by the enemy for the purpose of making a reconnaissance. The airmen were to fly by the same route, Bertin alighting four miles ahead of where Beyer was to make his reconnaissance.

While crossing the German lines Bertin was severely wounded in the thigh by shell fire, though flying at a height of 9,000ft. and one of the stays of his machine was cut. But he kept on his way. Beyer, while landing, met with an accident and his aeroplane overturned. The airman at once set fire to the machine to prevent the Germans seizing it and prepared to hide in a wood.

Meanwhile Bertin, who had carried out his task and was flying back saw Beyer's burning machine. Despite the risk of being captured and the pain from his wound he landed near his comrade and took Beyer in his machine. Then he set off again and reached the French lines in safety.

INDIAN COAL FOR FRANCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

"Capital" writes:—Bengal Coal Companies appear to be in for good time. There is a strong rumour in the market that Government will purchase every ounce of Bengal coal that can be spared for the Mediterranean Fleet and for local consumption in France. Freight will be provided by Government. As usual the Marwaris got the first scent of the news and rushed the coal market. From Simla we hear that our Allies have agreed to use only Indian, Australian and Japanese coal, east of Suez.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN IN U. S.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE.

OPPOSITION DISAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The Anglo-French Loan Syndicate will be the largest of its kind ever formed in the United States, the membership including banks, trust companies and individual financiers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Forty banks in New York alone have already signified their intention of joining.

The popular character of the support given to the Allies is compared with the reception of the bonds of the German Loan, which German bankers, despite frantic appeals to German-Americans, have been compelled to offer under conditions yielding practically nine per cent. Mr. Morgan's representative has announced that the response to the loan from all parts of the country is exceedingly gratifying and promises to be enthusiastic. Any opposition has virtually disappeared.

ROUMANIA'S TROUBLES.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE POISON-GAS.

A Central News correspondent wired thus during Mail week:—

According to intelligence that has reached London from Bucharest, says Reuter's Agency, the most rigorous measures continue to be adopted to prevent the transit of Austrian and German war material through Roumania.

Details are to hand of another attempt to evade the regulations. The Roumanian Government had given permission to Germany for the transit of twenty truck-loads of hospital material. The train duly reached the Roumanian frontier, and as usual was subjected to close inspection. The train was accompanied by a German official, who appeared to be specially watchful of some of the trucks. The Roumanian officials in going through the train found that six of the wagons were filled with bales of cotton lint for surgical purposes. Closer inspection proved, however, that these apparently harmless bales were packed with explosive, cynamite, and material for asphyxiating gases. The whole was immediately confiscated by the Roumanian Government.

The "Times" correspondent in Bucharest reports that the few remaining places on the frontier through which cereals could be exported were closed. The Government has informed the corn producers that they must not send further consignments to the frontier, and that it has been decided to advance 60 per cent of the value of the crops to the producers in order to avoid a crisis.

By a decision of the Ministry of Commerce, the same correspondent states, the transit of gold through the country is forbidden. The effect of this decision is that the Germans are unable to send any more money to Turkey.

AN AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA.

A message from Bucharest to the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" announces the imminent conclusion of the negotiations which have been in progress between Roumania and Bulgaria.

Roumania, it is added, recognises the legitimacy of certain Bulgarian claims and promises a support of Bulgaria on the frontier at the Peace Conference in settlement.

OPIUM SALES.

PRICE TO BE RAISED.

SIMLA.

A press communique issued to-day says:—At the request of the Government of Hong-Kong the Government of India have arranged that with effect from the 1st January, 1916, the opium required for consumption in the Colony, shall be supplied to the Colonial Government subject to certain subsidiary conditions. The monopoly will remain in force for the present and a fixed price will be paid. The number of chests of uncertified Bengal opium to be offered for sale by public auction in 1916, namely 820 chests, has been notified in to-day's Gazette of India. This is exclusive of the quantity which will be sold during that year by private contract to the Government of Hong-Kong (360 chests) and to the Government of the Straits Settlements (360 chests). The Government of India have decided to raise the minimum price from present minimum of Rs. 1,600 per chest to Rs. 1,800 with effect from the auction sale to be held [illegible]

ENEM[illegible]

ORDER RE[illegible]

TRIBUTE TO IND[illegible]

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIML[illegible]

His Excellency the Viceroy, is cl[illegible] autumn Session of the Imperial Leg[illegible] Council to-day, said:—

I am indeed very pleased that the University Bill, that has been under sion during the past four years, has the law of the land. I warmly congra[illegible] the promoters and believe firmly th[illegible] spite of small differences of opinion the constitution of the proposed Univers[illegible] time will show that its results are benefic[illegible] to the Hindu community.

GERMAN PLANS MISCARRIED.

It is now more than a year that we been at war and although we may been disappointed at our earlier e[illegible] tions that the war would not last months, and in our hopes that G[illegible] and Austria would by this time h[illegible] crushed by the weight of the force[illegible] to them, it is nevertheless an in[illegible] fact that the outcome of the w[illegible] far proved a far more bitter [illegible] ment to the enemy. Evidence [illegible] side tends to show that Germa[illegible] secretly preparing for the las[illegible] strike such a blow as would [illegible] the mastery of Europe and [illegible] of the world. Her expect[illegible] to crush France in a few [illegible] to be free to apply all h[illegible] that of Austria to defea[illegible] terms to Russia that the[illegible] ever remain subservient[illegible] German programme [illegible] completed in a few m[illegible] owing to her treache[illegible] neutrality of Belgium[illegible] by treaty to respect[illegible] possession of the g[illegible] a considerable part[illegible] and a large slice [illegible] miscarried and sh[illegible] ever from the at[illegible]

RUSSIANS' MA[illegible]

We can feel [illegible] the magnicent [illegible] which, in spit[illegible] and ammunit[illegible] met the sled[illegible] and, thanks [illegible] of the [illegible] maintained [illegible] dealing su[illegible] German q[illegible] tactics m[illegible] the exha[illegible] actor i[illegible] in the [illegible] power, [illegible] loss o[illegible] ade[illegible] econo[illegible]

M[illegible]

the same consid on in the com- ter sessi n. As the date on the Council will meet you will re- ber that this year the Session began the 12th January and the Council was then adjourned until the 23rd February. Considerable personal inconvenience and expense was caused to the addi- tional members by this pro- cedure. Many members returned home immediately after the first meeting and did not return to Delhi until the end of February. Others who had come from great distances, were unable to return to their own provinces in the interval and were detained for six weeks at Delhi to no purpose. Incidentally also this adjournment involved considerable unnecessary expense to Government and in the case of official members some dislocation of provincial arrangements. These disadvantages are unavoidable in an ordinary year when a full session is held and are more than compensated for by the full discussion of important Bills and resolutions. The cir- cumstances during the next session, will, however, be exceptional as no controversial business will be transacted and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by my summoning the Council to meet in January and then postpone future meet- ings until late in February as was done this year. I propose therefore unless some unforeseen occasion arises now to have any meeting of the Legislative Council in the coming cold weather until the middle of February. The exact date will be notified to you later and will necessarily depend on the amount of legislation that is undertaken. For it must be remembered that the careful examina- tion of details of non-controversial legisla- tion takes a considerable time. I trust that you will understand that in taking this course I am actuated solely by the desire to avoid any personal inconvenience to hon. members and unnecessary dislocation of business. Further, to allay any idea that this procedure may in future years be regarded as a precedent for postponing the opening meeting of the cold weather season I may say that there are no grounds for such a misapprehension. My Government is fully aware of the great advantages which are secured by the full discussion of public questions in this Council and has no intention or wish to curtail the cold weather session.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

When we reassemble for the cold weather session in Delhi my Council will to my regret, have lost its two senior members in Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Ali Imam and this Council will have lost its Vice-President. It is hardly necessary for me to expatiate at length on the great services rendered by Sir Har- court Butler to education and sanitation during his tenure of office as Member of Education. The immense develop- ment of education and sanitation that has taken place during the past five years and the skill with which he has piloted through all its stages the Hindu University Bill, that has just been passed and other educational measures, speak for themselves. He is now about to undertake the government of an important province of the Indian Empire and I am sure that he will achieve the success that we all wish him.

SIR ALI IMAM.

As for Sir Ali Imam I can only speak of him as a colleague imbued with the highest sense of duty, patriotism, and loyalty. Not only by his actual service as head of the Legislative Department but also by his con- stant helpfulness and loyal but straight- forward advice he has been of the utmost advantage and assistance to me and my Government. Now that he will be retiring into private life, we wish him all success and happiness.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

One word more before I close. This is also, to my regret, the last occasion when we shall have the pleasure of seeing our friend Sir William Vincent sitting at that table in front of us. I feel sure that I am only giving very inadequate expression to the feelings of myself and this Council when I say how warmly we all appreciate the tact, ability and unfailing courtesy with which he has always performed his duties as the Secretary of the Legislative Council. We shall miss his genial and friendly pre- sence next February but our loss is the gain of the Province of Bihar and Orissa where I am quite sure he will fulfill his new duties with the same satisfaction to all as he has performed his old. We all wish him every success. I now declare this session closed.

"WE ARE ALSATIANS!"

W 600 FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE SAVED

dramatic incident which occurred re- is related in the Paris "Journal." one morning two Germans appeared the first line of French trenches, and bound reached them, shouting, "We atians," with the real Alsatian They asked to speak to an officer, taken to the commander, to ey said, "Leave these two tren- ce; in five minutes they will be

er, not knowing whether this e new trick on the part of the puzzled as to how to act, but moved by the evident sincerity ans gave orders for his 600 o trenches to evacuate them, had only just left when a n took place; 600 men had The two deserters were pre- eneral, with whom they eadquarters.

COURT CONTRETEMPS.

BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 1.

n of the High Court procedure in memory "Hindu" writes: the resolution at rred to in our edi- d not refer to

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion in the country and trusting the people with a substantial measure of educational self-government. The new University is given the power to elect its own Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, while its supreme governing body is exclusively Hindu. Thus the University was a fairly independent and self-contained organisation. The emergency powers reserved to itself by Government would be exercised from without and would not regulate the inner life of the Univer- sity. In return for such powers Govern- ment was guaranteeing the Degrees of the University. By passing this Bill Govern- ment was recognising the claims of Hindu culture to live and assert its rightful place in the culture-history of humanity and Lord Hardinge and Sir Harcourt Butler will ever be gratefully remembered as two great benefactors of the Hindu com- munity.

PANDIT MALAVYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya in sup- porting the Bill expressed the thanks of the Hindu public to His Excellency, Sir Har- court Butler and the members of the Coun- cil for their kind support of the Bill. The policy of the Bill was of trust and confi- dence in the people. Referring to the pro- vision of the Bill, he said that they should look first to the good elements of the Bill which were all due to Government's praise- worthy attitude. The first point in that connection was the connection of the Vice- roy with the University which was now acceptable to the community instead of the former proposal that the Lieutenant-Gover- nor of the United Province should be the Chancellor of the University. The powers reserved by the Government were only emergency powers which left the University free in its internal administration. The right of ex- planation from the University conceded by Government was an important concession. The assurance on the subject of Sir Har- court Butler was very important in removing misgivings. He was glad that Lord Curzon's idea of a residental University was now being realised in India for the first time.

Rai Sitanath Roy supported the motion and said his Excellency's efforts were nobly seconded by Sir Harcourt Butler. He eluogised the services of Maharaja of Durbhanga, Pandit Malaviya, and last though not the least, Mrs. Besast. He urged the establishment of Chairs of Com- merce and Agriculture.

The Maharaja of Nashipur alluded to the enthusiasm for the University all over India and said that education was imper- fect without religious education. He alluded to the details of the measure and said the machinery would be cumbrous and should have been simplified. He sup- ported the Bill and asked the Council to pass it into law.

MR. ACHARIAR.

Mr. Achariar spoke for more than twenty minutes. He discussed the Bill at length and paid an eloquent tribute to the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Besant who had three separate schemes and who blended them into one with the result embodied in the Bill laid before the Council. He thought that three alternatives were open to them for placing the University on a constitutional basis Firstly, to register it under the Society's Registration Act, secondly to take out a Royal Charter and thirdly to seek legislation but he did not understand the reasons why the last course was chosen. Alluding to the criticism that Govern ment by sanctioning the University, was departing from their accepted policy of neutrality Mr. Achariar denied the charge and said it was not a denomi- national but a religious University. As re- gards the merits of the Bill—the powers of control secured for the Lieutenant- Governor as Visitor and the Governor- General in Council,—the speaker pointed out that this Council had no power to pass the measure as its law and to leave to the coming University to modify or annul a portion of it and he also said that two sets of authorities should not have in- dependent and separate statutory powers of control touching one and the same subject when it was possible that they might arrive at opposite conclusions and pass conflicting decisions. At the same time he had consultations outside the Council on these two points and he had been assured that the latter state of things would not arise while as to the former he believed that the interpretation put by Government upon the Indian Councils Act was broader and more beneficient though, in his view, erroneous. So he did not desire to press his technical objections on this occasion. He complained about the enormous power of control taken by the Government under the Act, but he said he was prepared to accept the assurance given in the Council and also in the letter of the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler to the Hon. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, dated 18th July, 1914. in which he said that these were emergency powers which might never be exercised and could be exercised only very occasionally. Hence Mr. Achariar was unwilling to raise a contro- versy and withdrew his objections feeling sure that the assurance covered the provi- sion and status of the professors of the University who would be as secure as the professors of the state colleges. Lord Curzon would be no doubt glad that his ideas as set forth in one of his speeches which were quoted, were now going to be materialised. He hoped that the University would be characterised by compulsory religious education as one of its cardinal features. This experiment had been tried for sixteen years in the Central Hindu College with good results and there need be no fear as to disunion on the question among the Hindus. He concluded by repeating his thanks to his Excellency and Sir Harcourt Butler and expressed a hope that the new centre of life and lig would produce young men imbue with the love of God and the love of the cou y and be worthy citizens of th Em.

MR. M. B. DADABHOY.

Mr M. B. Dadabhoy said My Lord, on this Council I repr maina Hindu constituency and a as I have been able to ascertain the fee of my constituents, they hail with d the establishment of a university lea largely with Hindu thought and sentim. The general approval of Bill, I see it, is founded upon the that a nominational university wil duce to the best interests of Hindu s y. Time alone can show if the expectat of the Hin public will be realised o In view, however, of the existing sentimen on the matter, Governme taken the wisest course open in pushi Bill thro.

A DEPARTURE IN EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

My Lord, we cannot ignore the fa this idea (a denominational ur was discussed by the Indian Uni Commission 1902. That Commis no objection to the establishment minational colleges, but were decid of opinion that in the present circu of India. it is important tain the und minational charact Universities." But this need not any difficulty our way. The Co necessarily have in view universit lished by the state, and could anticipate that the different communit so soon after the publication of Report, demand charters for specia sities suited to their respective n funds for which they undertoo themselves. The position to-day far in advance of that present in 1902 The situation is entirely novel; the intervention of unforeseen circumstances a reconsideration the current al policy imperatively necessar ment deserves the fullest credit pathetic and statesmanlike hand the new situation. The Hindu Uni marks a departure in Government policy full of important possibilities, Whether the results will be welcome to a Indian community as a whole or not, debatable question no doubt; but on view of all the circumstances ample justification would be found for Government action. It will now be for all of us to watch the development with interest.

COMPULSORY RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

It is contended that the constitution of the Hindu University more liberal than that of the existing universities. Even assuming that it is so, is as well to note that the wider Indian public would not agree to a re-organization of the State universities on the lines of the new uni- versity. But if the provisions of the Bill are acceptable to the Hindu public affected, I for one would not stand for their amendment according to principles which appear to me right, provided they are not of such a character as to interfere with the rights of non-Hindus. The final clause in the Bill, making instruction in Hindu religion compulsory in the case of Hindu students, did, in my opinion, interfere with the undoubted right of every Indian to de- mand from Government the observance of strict neutrality in religious matters. Gov- ernment should never be a party to such compulsory education, but a university authorities may have power to make religious instruction compulsory, if they so de- sire, in the case of Hindu students. And I am glad, under the benefient influence of Sir Harcourt Butler, the clause has un- dergone the necessary modification in the Select Committee I would have referred the insertion in the Bill of, what is known as a conscience clause, especially in view of the fact that Hindu society is divided into numerous sets and there is no general form of Hinduism ac- ceptable to all Hindus, and no attempt has been made in the Bill to define the terms "Hindu" and "Hinduism." But a debate about such a provision would raise a con- troversy which might prove fatal to the proposed legislation.

NO LEGITIMATE GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

The promoters cannot possibly have any legitimate grievance. The Court, composed exclusively of Hindus, has full authority to make religious instruction compulsory. It the contingency ever arises that such a large body of representative Hindus come to the conclusion that instruction in Hindu religion should not be compulsory even in the case of Hindu students, it is only right that it should not be so. If compulsory religious education be opposed to Hindu sentiment, there is absolutely no justifica- tion for forcing it upon the society: if Hindus want it, the Court can and certainly will satisfy the demand. On principle this arrangement is sound, and in practical working it cannot be attended with any serious inconvenience. It is only on the assumption that compulsory religious edu- cation may not be agreeable to the general sense of the Court, that any fears of its not forming a feature of the new Univer- sity can be entertained but the hypothesis itself would justify, necessitate, the abandonment of the original idea of making instruction in Hindu religion compulsory by law. Government, with any regard for its policy of strict neutrality in matters relating to religion, cannot undertake to do what the Hindu society itself may hesi- tate, or be reluctant to do. If Hindu religious instruction is to be made com- pulsory for Hindu students, the Hindu Court, representing the general Hindu society, must take the responsibility of do- ing that. Why should this Council, why should Government, seek to do an act which ought to lie wholly within the province of the Hindu authorities of the University?

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

My Lord, a large mass of weighty but adverse opinion is before us relating to the Constitution of the University, and the fear appears to be well- founded that, in actual working, it will lead to constant friction and trouble. Sir Harcourt Butler himself admitted when the Bill was introduced that the machinery provided is complicated. But there is much to be said for the view that the fact is due to unavoidable causes. The larger donors have a right to be associated with an institution which owes its existance to their munificence. A reconsideration of the proposed constitution would perhaps have effected one of the fundamental terms of the compromise between the promoters and Government. It will, therefore, be wiser for us to accept the constitution pro- vided, in the confident hope that there will be no reluctance on the part of either the Government or the Council to sanction changes from time to time in the light of experience. The same may be said of the large powers of control reserved to themselves by Government. Unquestion- ably these powers are very very wide and comprehensive, and it would have been more in consonance with non official public opinion if the control had been less stringent.

THE VICEROY'S SUPPORT.

My Lord, if the Benares University be a monument to the zeal, devotion and liber- ality of the promoters, it will be no less a monument to the sympathy and enlighten- ed statemanship of your Excellency. In the course of the proceedings it has been right- ly pointed out more than once that, but for your Excellency's persistent support and encouragement, this scheme would not have materialised so soon. Let us all hope that the new institution will justify your Excellency's noble policy of "trust" will, under wise management, fully justify the expectations of the whole Hindu public, and will be the powerful centre of a superior light and of an improved system of high and liberal education. Let us hope that the Hindu University, by a wide dissemination of the high principles of Hindu religion, will inculcate in the students sober and loyal ideas of citizen- ship and that the graduates of the Hindu University will ennoble the whole Hindu world by their culture, character and broader outlook and will be a power in the land by their inventive skill and reasearch. Let us hope further that, by sound train- ing, the University will equip "Young India" for hard struggles of life better than any of the existing universities do, and that its alumni, by mastering the resources of scientific knowledge and applying them to manufacturing industry and commerce, will bring honour, wealth and an independent position within the Empire to themselves and to our dear Motherland.

Sir Ali Imam then spoke briefly and the Hindu University Bill was passed into law.

Sir Harcourt Butler congratulated the Council and also the three active workers, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Sunderlal and Pandit Malaviya. He wished the University all success and announced the grant of a lakh of rupees per year.

His Excellency the Viceroy then closed the sessions with a speech.

INTERPELLATIONS.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replying Mir Asad Ali's question regarding Indians enrolled as volunteers, said:—In our ordinary Volunteer Corps 20 Indians have been enrolled since the beginning of the war, viz. Hindu 1, Muhamadan 1, Madrasis 5, Burmans 2, Christians 2, Sikhs 1, Parsis 8, total. 20. The figures do not include the 8th Division from which the returns have not yet reached the Government of India, nor do they include the Bengal Ambulance Corps now in Mesopotamia.

STRENGTH OF THE POLICE.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying Mir Asad Ali's question regarding the strength of the Indian police and Criminal Investi- gation Departments stated:—1 (a) A state- ment is laid on the table showing the strength of officers and men separately in the police forces in the several provinces for the 10 years 1904-1913. The complete figures for 1914 are not yet available. (b) For the year 1909-10 the hon. member is referred to the information given in the statements which were placed on the table at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th September 1911 in response to the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale's question of the 24th January 1911. The figures for 1904 and for 1911-13 are not at present avail- able, but the information will be collected and laid on the table when complete. (c) The figures for the total expenditure on police in the several provinces for the years 1904-1913 are given in the statement laid on the table The figures for pro- vincial expenditure on the Criminal Investigation Department for the years 1905-10 were given in the statements fur- nished in 1911 which are referred in the previous portion of this reply and sup- plementary figures for 1904 and 1911 to 1913 will be collected and laid on the table subsequently. 2 The Government of India have never contemplated nor do they now contemplate the abolition of the Criminal Intelligence Department.

INDIANS IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

Mr. Gillan replying to Mir Asad Ali's question regarding Indians employed in munitions factories said:—Indians are being largely employed in munitions fac- tories in India. The precise proportion which their number bears to that of Euro- peans and Anglo-Indians so employed, can- not be ascertained without some difficulty and delay. It may be stated however that the proportion is approximately that usu- ally obtaining in railway and private works.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mir Asad Ali's question regarding the intern- ment of Indians under the Defence of India Act said: (a) The hon. member is re- ferred to the reply given to the question put by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy. (b) The hon. member is referred to the provisions of rule 3 of the Defence of India Rules of 1915. No question of any offence arises and the various restrictive orders that may be passed under that rule are of a pre- ventive and not of a punitive nature. (c) and (d) These are matters within the dis- cretion of the local Governments and the Government of India have no detailed in- formation on the subject.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying Mir Asad Ali's question regarding press prosecutions under the Press Act of 1910 said that the information desired by the hon. member is being collected and statements furnishing it will be laid on the table in due course.

FIGHTING IN TOCHI VALLEY.

ACCOUNTS OF TWO ACTIONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The following letter from Lt.-General P. Lake, Chief of General Staff, dated the 18th September, 1915, submitting short ac- counts of the action at Spina Khaisora in the Tochi Valley on the 7th January, 1915, and of the action at Maranahah in the Tochi Valley on the 26th March, 1915, is published in to-day's "Gazette of India."—

To the Secretary to the Government of India (Army Department).—I am directed to forward for the information of the Gov- ernment of India short accounts of the ac- tion at Stoina Khaisora in the Tochi Valley on the 8th January, 1915, and of the ac- tion at Miransha in the Tochi Valley on the 26th March, 1915. In the action of Spina Khaisora Major-General H O'Don- nel, C.B., D.S.O., was in Command of the troops and in the action at Maransha Bri- gadier-General V. B. Fane, C.B., was in Command. His Excellency the Commander- in-Chief considers that Major-General O'Don- nel and Brigadier-General Fane carried out the respective operations in an able man- ner. His Excellency recommends that these accounts be published in the "Gazette of India."

ACTION AT SPINA KHAISORA.

On the 7th January, 1915, operations were carried out by the Bannu moveable column and a portion of the North Waziristan Militia with a view to defeating a large Khostowal lashkar that had crossed into British territory and attacked the Spina Khaisora post of the British troops. Only the North Waziristan Militia were actually engaged with the enemy but the operations were very successful, the enemy losing some 50 or 60 men killed and being driven in confusion over the frontier.

In his report on the above action Major- General O'Donnel states that great credit is due to the North Waziristan Militia for the dash and spirit they displayed in an action against great odds and after a long march. He brings to notice the under- mentioned officers and the men in the fol- lowing terms:—

The names of British officers and Indian ranks of the North Waziristan Militia re- commended for recognition for conspicious bravery and good work performed on the 7th January last:—Captain E. Jotham (killed) for conspicuous bravery when in a desparate situation and practically sur- rounded at close range and under orders to run for it with his party he bravely stopped to help a dismounted sowar who had lost his horse and tried to get him into safety. Both were killed. Though this gallant officer has been killed I recommend him for the Victoria Cross.

Major G. B. Scott, Commandant, North- Waziristan Militia, for his sound and bold leading at a critical time against extremely heavy odds. This officer's clear military instency and perception of the situation saved the day.

Lt. N. H. Prendergast after escaping in a most marvellous manner from a hopeless situation was given command of a flank attack, and carried out his independent command with conspicuous coolness and energy. A fine young officer.

Jamadar Zalim No. 262 1st grade Duffadar Darm, after escaping from a practically hopeless situation he stopped and took up a position by himself half way to safety to cover the flight of his comrades, his brave act being of great assistance to his comrades. No. 268 1st grade Duffadar Mukhnad Jam killed (for conspicuous bravery).

Jamadar Zaief Khan.

No. 5042 Sepoy Amir Khan.

No. 5058, Amir Khan, No. 4509 Sepoy Zamir Ullah finally Subadar, Major to Khan Sieder, Bahadur; India order of Merit.

This officer has very powerful influence with his corps and his bravery and energy are a byword with all.

ACTION AT MIRAMSHAH.

The Bannu Movable Column together with a portion of the North Waziristan Militia, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General V. B. Fane C.B.,— moved out from Muramshah and attacked a Khostwal Lashkar estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 men which was threatening that place. The attack was entirely successful The enemy's losses were estimated at 200 killed and 300 wounded and they retreated rapidly rapidly across the frontier. Our success was largely due to the skilful manner in which a column under Major G. B. Scott, Commandant, North Waziristan Militia, by means of a night march gained a position in rear of the enemy by the time the Bri- tish frontal attack commenced.

In his report on the above action Briga- dier-General Fane brings to notice the good work done by Major Scott's column and especially commends Major G. B. Scott, North Waziristan Militia, and Major J. B. MacFarlane, Royal Artillery, for their services. He also brings to notice Lt.-Col. G. M. Baldwin D.S.O., commanding 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), thanks to whose good leading and dispositions the right flank was securely protected.

Major F. R. Patch, Royal Artillery, com- manding the 29th Mountain Battery, the fire of which was very effective.

Lt.-Col. H. E. Lewis, 10th Jats, who commanded the frontal attack with great skill.

Captain D. C. Crombie, General Staff Officer, Captain A. J. M. Benny, Deputy Assistant Adjutant, and Quarter-master General, Major C. Wynter, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Lieut. R. C. Eberhardie, 116th Maharattas, Brigade Signalling Officer, Jamadar Sher Ali, No. 3843 Sowar Sunder Singh, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force, No. 2299 Sepoy Pirdhar, 10th Jats, Subadar Sunder Singh, 29th Mountain battery, Subadar Karm Khan, Subadar Permntdh Singh, 52nd Sikhs.

Brigadier-General Fane also endorses the recommendations of the officer commanding the North Waziristan Militia who brings to notice Capt. E. Clement Smith, Capt. N. H. Prendergast, Lieut. A. E. B. Paisons, Jemadar Pat Khan, Jamadar Mian Dia, No. 2203 Drill Naik Sayad Akhmad, No. 4223 Kot Lance, Naik Zar Khan, N. 5609 Sepoy Gulbat, North Waziristan Militia.

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

SOCIAL RECREATIONS IN THE FIFTIES.

(BY SANDY SEVENTY.)

Though the Fifties were an epoch-making period for the city as more than once observed, and though social reform even had dawned on the horizon, it must be stated in this place that one social custom, held objectionable by a few far-sighted in those days, had sincerely to be deplored. Nautch parties were exceedingly common. Dancing girls, both Hindu and Mahomedan, were invited to enliven every important domestic entertainment of a joyous character. They were all professionals and, from their point of view, did their best in order to advance their own prosperity. With dancing girls were singing girls also. Generally these professionals combined these two arts. And those who excelled in singing were, therefore, most in requisition. On festive occasions no entertainments would be deemed complete where a nautch party had not been provided. Indeed, it was held to be shabby on the part of the few who, from motives of saving money, failed to observe the universal custom. Such was, indeed, the hold of that custom that it was impossible to evade it, as impossible as to evade resorting to the temple for divine service. When a community is deeply imbued with such a conception of social duty it is quite intelligible to understand why nautch parties were held a *sine qua non* in every Hindu and Mahomedan family. So long as those parties were not accompanied by any impure ideas or sentiments, nothing could in all fairness be urged against the prevalent practice. The songs no doubt were more or less songs of love. As such it was impossible to condemn them. For who could deny the existence of love songs from old days forward, from the days of burning Sappho to those of our own times. Singing and dancing are a human institution connected with joyous and festive occasions. It is only the license of songs, unbridled license which inspires impure thoughts, which could be deprecated.

NEED OF DISCRIMINATION.

It is one thing to dance and sing whether in praise of the Almighty or any king or hero or heroine, and it is another thing pure erotic songs which excite human passions. Even to-day with all our refined civilisation do we not notice dancing and singing at home, in public places and elsewhere in every variety and form? The moral philosopher, no doubt, came on the scene to decry them. But the philosopher ought to differentiate between dancing and singing, which is as innocent as the babe, and dancing and singing which excites lust and inculcates vice or sin. Anyhow, all India has been known for centuries for its nautch parties—from the king to the peasant. So that, if in the Fifties nautch parties were a *sine qua non* none could be reproached for having them. It was the custom of the country. Puritan missionaries and other characters were supposed to be shocked, or affected to be shocked, who first denounced them as heinous, though worse vices of a most degrading character are practised in the West of which India is even free to-day. Thus it came to pass that nautch parties came to be denounced wholesale. Those who denounced them seem to have made no distinction between professional dancing and singing with its poisonous virus and that which was innocent and free from any impure thoughts or gestures or any other indications. Wholesale denunciations of such a character are greatly to be deprecated, just as wholesale condemnations of caste as if it were a monster which bred evil only. How much there is of hypocrisy in this world of ours, wicked as it is in many ways! While the seemingly evil is decried, no truly evil of the most diabolical character cunningly concealed is seldom brought to light. The saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn and in every community hypocritical saints are to be met with in abundance. The only just condemnation against nautch girls is the one where concubines or mistresses go about in public places dancing and singing. The evil could be removed if society itself is purely moral. And so far as dancing and singing connected with professional prostitutes are concerned, society is right in trying to eradicate the evil. But in the Fifties the people went on their way, counting the custom of their ancestors and rose nothing could be said against it. Of course, with education, the last evils arising from dancing and singing came to be rightly denounced.

SOCIAL REFORMERS.

Social reformers there were, a handful only, in the Hindu community who earnestly endeavored to see that the practice was slowly abated. But in the Fifties not only Hindus but Mahomedans practised the custom. The old Moghul Emperors, as we all know, had a regular menagerie of immoral dancing and singing women. And the wealthy noblemen and Mahomedans of the middle classes followed suit. The environments were there. And at the time about which we write, in the absence of any agitation, it was not possible to break away from the environments. A social custom, good, bad and indifferent, are slow of radication and it was, therefore, nothing uncommon that this custom, so attractive so entertaining and yet so conservative, should take a longer time than others which came to be quickly dropped. Even the Parsis were not behind in the Fifties in giving nautch parties on festive occasions. At many a rich Parsi country-house, during Peti, Diwali and Holland other holidays it was the *sine qua non* that a nautch party should conclude the day's entertainment. If education among the Parsis was earlier than among other communities and spread far, it was a logical sequence that along with other borrowed customs this one should also quickly disappear. The social reformer, like the school master, was abroad and it is a matter of rejoicing that the Parsis were the first in the field in the abandonment of nautch parties. It should not be forgotten that in the Fifties there were no innocent recreations and amusements. In the absence all communities could only fall back on the available antiquated, that, if at the date there is next to no reform in this respect, it is not a matter of surprise. Reformers of to-day are rather impatient and seem to be deficient in human psychology, otherwise they would not be so prone to denounce nautch parties indiscriminately. To lose sight of the human equation and human verities is to reveal the ignorance of the reforms. The social life of a people is to be judged from many a point and such practices as to be considered on its own merits before being condemned, if at all mischievous specially to the morals of a community.

OTHER RECREATIONS.

Barring nautch parties there was little by way of evening recreation and amusement. There was the solitary Grant Road Theatre, which occasionally put a piece on the board, which was then deemed an event in the social life of Bombay! Once in a way the Esplanade was a delightful source of enjoyment for a few days. It was, if Sandy Seventy's memory serves him right, called "Imani." He had twice gone to see it and still remembers the jests, the freaks and other oddities of the clown. Rope dancing was deemed a little novel amusement but it was the sport on horseback, which used to thrill the audience, adult and young. No doubt, there was some music by the bandstand twice or thrice a week, the Governor's band (Garrison as it was then called) played twice a week but the lovers of music were Europeans only and a sprinkling of Parsis. The first masonic band was played when the news of the victory of Sevastopol was brought by the mail. Thus the Fifties were exceedingly barren, so far as public amusement and entertainments were concerned. Social life was dull and unenlivening. Of course, fairs there were and of an infinitely superior character than those held now. But at the fairs a variety of English made toys were the greatest attraction also Swiss musical boxes and concertinas. Their novelty was an attraction. There were no toys "made in Germany" to be noticed. Indigenous wooden toys of a variety of character were sold in abundance. But the novelty of fairs has worn out, and it is no wonder that the booths and stalls at fairs of the day are comparatively poor, especially in toys of indigenous labour.

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A BOXER'S DASH.

HONEYMAN'S BIG SURPRISE FOR RIFLEMAN LYNCH.

Mike Honeyman, of the Custom House, surprised many people at The Ring when he defeated, with some amount of ease, Rifleman Duke Lynch, of the Ist Surreys. Lynch, who was thought at one time to be the almost certain successor to Jim Driscoll as feather weight champion of Great Britain and who made one great dash for victory, but that dash did not extend over the first minute of the contest. If the loser could have continued as he started there would have been a quick ending to the bout for he got in rapid blows right and left, and made it appear that Honeyman was sure to be out-classed.

Honeyman very cleverly maintained a fine defence during that time and although he was punished he convinced Lynch that there was much to be beaten down before the contest was over. As a matter of fact the first minute was the only favourable period that Lynch had during the bout, for a long series of straight lefts to the nose made Honeyman a very clear winner on points at the end of the 20 rounds. Honeyman has improved in confidence since he recovered from the shock of being knocked out at the National Sporting Club and Lynch seemed to start as if he could repeat his quick knock-out of Joe Starmer.

It was in the latter respect that Lynch made his great mistake of tactics, for Honeyman could hit straight and at such well-judged times that he could afford to wait until Lynch could be worn down. That appeared likely some time before it happened, but as the rounds were of only two minutes' duration instead of three minutes, Lynch managed to stay until the end.

INAUGURATION OF MOTOR MAIL SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.

Bombay saw the last of the horse conveyance of the Postal Mail Service on the 30th ultimo, and yesterday was started the Postal Motor Mail Service, with seven large 25 h.-p. open cars of the van type for the heavy parcel mails and the English mails, and six 11.9 h.-p. Humber cars fitted with the box-bound type of body for the light letter mails. The heavy vans carry up to a load of 30 cwts. and the light ones up to a load of 10 cwts. All are fitted with pneumatic tyres and detachable wire wheels. The Humber cars were supplied through the Bombay Motor and Cycle Agency. The whole of the bodies have been built in Bombay by Mr. N. Freitas of Kennedy Bridge during the short period of about 10 weeks. The service is run by the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co., Ltd., who have been Government mail contractors to Mahableshwar for the last ten years, and who also run passenger traffic between Poona and Mahableshwar, and Wathar and Mahableshwar. The scheme for doing away with the horse conveyance of mails and parcels in Bombay and an entire substitution of the motor service was worked out by Mr. E. Doran, Postmaster-General, of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. D Murtrie, Presidency Post Master, and Mr. J. W. Brearley, A.M.I.A.E., General Manager of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co., Ltd. They have a small motor service in Rangoon, but Bombay has the honour of having the first really big entire mail service of its kind in India.

The cars have to do over a hundred trips daily from the General Post Office to the Railway Stations and back, and from the General Post Office to the Town sub-offices and to the Docks and back. This service will be in addition to the English Mails which have to be carried when they leave and arrive in Bombay. The English Mails now mostly arrive and depart on the same day, and it will consequently be no light undertaking. The Company have taken over the present Post Office stables at the Apollo Bunder, behind the Sailors' Home, and we are told their intention is to convert stables into an up-to-date garage with private lock-up rooms for outside customers to garage their cars, and their workshop there will also be fitted with all the latest machinery for keeping their service cars in order and also for doing work to customers' cars. The workshop will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Brearley, assisted by Mr. J. Williams, automobile engineer.

The cars look very smart. A trial was given on Sunday last with the English mails.

The motor service will thus do the work of 60 horses, in addition to extra vehicles and bullock carts that had to be used on English mail days.

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

APPRECIATION OF THEIR WORK BY SOLDIERS.

The following interesting letters have been received from the Bishop of Lahore, and the Minister of Defence, New Zealand, in connection with the work of the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund:—

Amara, Mesopotamia,
10th August, 1915.

Dear Lady Willingdon,—I am sure you will forgive my writing to you though I have not met you as I have a special message for you from the Troops.

I have just come up to this place on the Tigris from Nasariyeh on the Euphrates. The Wests Kents are at Nasariyeh and I went all over the ground with them of the fight of July 24th when they did so magnificently and I consecrated the graves of their dead and then when we had become friends and were saying good-bye, they, thinking that I should go back to Lahore via Bombay and meeting you asked me to give you and the Women of Bombay a very special message of thanks from them for the things that you had so kindly sent them and which they very greatly appreciated.

They are such a splendid lot of men and everybody who saw it, says that that charge on July 24th through groves of date palms when they cleared the enemy trenches with the bayonet was one of the finest things they had ever seen.

I know you will appreciate their grateful remembrance of you and your helpers for the kindness you have done them.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) N. B. LAHORE.
Welington, 2nd Sept. 1915.

Dear Madam,—I desire to express my most sincere thanks for the treatment accorded to the New Zealand Expeditionary Force during its stay in Bombay by your Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

I can assure you that the kindness of your people was highly valued by the officers and men.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J. ALLEN.
Minister of Defence.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN GERMAN FACTORY.

242 WORKMEN KILLED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

A Stockholm message says the "Dagens Nyheter" learns that a terrible explosion occurred on August 28th at the ammunition factory at Roinsdorf near Wittenberg killing 242 workmen.

Mr. M. Relway Bamber, Ceylon Government Research Chemist, has returned from England and the possibility of manufacturing acetic acid and acetone and the feasibility of establishing the glass industry in Ceylon are among the subjects now under consideration.

DARING DACOITY AND MURDER.

LOOT OF ABOUT ONE LAKH OF RUPEES.

FREE FIGHT WITH VILLAGERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

A daring case of dacoity accompanied by murder, is reported from Shibpur, about 10 miles from Krishnagar, on the river Kharia. A band of young men about thirty in number fully armed with deadly weapons invaded the house of Mr. Krishna Behary Biswas. This village is about 6 miles from the Bhatuadahari railway station. The railway telegraph wires were cut last night at Muragacha and Bhabta to prevent communication being sent to Krishnagar or Berhampur. The dacoits came in a country boat, which was kept at the village ghat, from where they went to the house at 12-30 a.m. They fired revolvers and broke open the door and entered the rooms in the second floor and forced open three strong safes with powerful instruments. They took in cash notes, gold mohurs and ornaments of the ladies to the value of over one lakh of rupees. The dacoits remained in the house for two hours. The cries of the inmates and the sound of revolver shots attracted some villagers but the dacoits withdrew unopposed. They were followed by the people and when about to cross Birpur ghat they were closed in. A free fight ensued in which one son of Mr. Ram Chandra Mukherjee was shot dead and his second son and several other villagers were dangerously wounded. The dacoits then proceeded towards Bathuadahari and escaped in the jungles of Jaipur, hotly pursued by the villagers. Some of the people who followed them state that they wore trousers which they eventually changed.

Owing to interruption in the telegraph wires the trains were running late. Vigorous police enquiry is proceeding.

FOUR KILLED: SIX INJURED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The latest particulars of the Krishnagore dacoity which was accompanied by murder, show that in addition to revolvers some of the gang were armed with rifles which they used with great advantage. It is reported that four persons have been killed and six severely injured. The Bengal Armed Police are on the track of the gang. Long lines of telegraph wires were cut at Dhadulia station on the Murshidabad side of Krishnagore. A system of "dak" service is reported to have been employed by the dacoits.

LATER.

In connection with the Krishnanagore dacoity it is said that three men, said to be dacoits, were arrested last night at Purbastha, the rest having escaped in the jungle.

A suspicious heavy parcel reached Bethandahri yesterday morning from Calcutta. It is suspected that it contains cartridges and ammunition for dacoits.

The parcel has been detained.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PERMANENT FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

COMMITTEE MEETING FOR RELIEF MEASURES.

A meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund was held at the Secretariat at 5-30 p.m. on 29th instant when there were present:—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay in the chair; Mr. Pratt, Commissioner N. D.; Mr. Sedgon, Commissioner C. D.; the Hon. Sir Chinoobhai Madhavlal Bart.; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Mr. Narottum Morarji Goculdas and Mr. H. A. Wadia.

The Honorary Secretary Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas reported that the Fund had Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 7,00,0 in safe custody and Rs. 399-0-5 cash in current account with the Bank of Bombay. He also reported that a sum of about Rs. 13,000 is expected to be received through the Advocate-General under order of the Court in certain suits.

Mr. Pratt, Commissioner N. D., stated to the Committee that conditions of fa and great scarcity prevailed north Mahi Palanpur, major part of the medabad District, parts of Panch M and of Kaira had very little rain and were suffering from great scar fodder and even human relief necessary in these Districts lafer promised within a week a more report on the state of things pre

It was also stated that parts wad and Cutch would need help

It was resolved "to authorise man to co-opt the help of lead to devise means for raising an ing funds to relieve the famine in the affected distric sidency and in the Native S

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Honorary Secretary Rs. 30 from a friend towards relie areas and Mr. Purshotam Rs. 100 had been promis friend. Pending the coll funds it was resolved to Mr. Pratt, the Commis relief purposes and to held by this Fund if n

In accordance with a meeting of leading vened by Sir Jamset October at 6 p.m., a

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED ADMINISTRATION OF OPIUM TO A CHILD.

SEQUEL TO A NEIGHBOURLY FEUD.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

BAI BIBBAI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. J. Taylarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach, who found the accused appellant guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life under section 302, I. P. C.

The accused Bibbai is a young Mahomedan woman, aged about 18. She was charged with committing the murder of a neighbour's female child, aged about three years, by the administration of opium.

The accused and the child's parents live in an alley at Godhra. On the morning of the 2nd May last the child was called inside her house by the accused while it was playing in the alley and was seen to come out shortly after and go to its own house. According to the child's mother, who is the complainant in the case, the child on coming to her told her that the accused had given it bitter "gur" and water and sent it away with the groundnuts it had brought. A couple of days before the complainant and the accused had had a quarrel and the latter had held out a threat "See what I will do to you in a day or two." There was also previous estrangement between the two.

On hearing of the bitter "gur" the complainant grew suspicious and went out into the streets with the child and raising an outcry called her neighbours to hear what the child was saying. The child repeated the tale in their presence. The complainant then asked the accused to say what she had given to the child so that the latter may be treated accordingly. To which the accused replied that she had given nothing but groundnuts. The two women then came to grips and had to be separated. Soon after the child began to show signs of drowsiness, whereupon the child was taken to the doctor. It was found that the child was suffering from opium poisoning and it was treated accordingly. The child however grew worse and expired in the afternoon without regaining consciousness. The police was sent for who after inquiry, arrested the accused.

The accused made a confession before the Magistrate which, however, she subsequently retracted before the Committing Magistrate.

The Sessions Judge held that by taking the evidence as a whole he considered it proved beyond reasonable doubt that the accused had administered opium to the child,

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment observed:—The case for the prosecution seems to me to rest upon two supports. There is first the confession made by the appellant after 26 hours after her arrest by the police and secondly there is the declaration of the deceased child herself. Dealing first with the confession, the evidence shows that it was obtained by the police from this young woman of 20, in the absence of her husband and by means of a somewhat severe process of cross-examination. I think the statement is admissible in evidence under section 29 of the Evidence Act. But when we come to consider the weight of it the circumstances in which it was made seemed to me to be materially important in the appellant's interest. The learned trial judge puts the point in language which I cannot improve upon where he says: "The confession seems to me to have been obtained by the District Superintendent of Police by cross-questioning the accused and driving her into a corner." This being so, it seems to me to be at least a plausible theory that the reason why this confession was made is not because it was true but because this unprotected young Mahomedan woman was anxious by any means in her power to put an end to this process of cross-examination. Under these circumstances, the only safe course to deal with the confession is to lay it out of the case altogether.

With regard to the declaration by the deceased girl herself, his Lordship observed: "From an infant so young, in such a state of bodily infirmity, it is, I think, difficult to expect a true and coherent account of anything that happened. It seems to me too dangerous to attach such implicit reliance to the statement made by this child as to make that statement the basis of a conviction of murder."

Under these circumstances their Lordships allowed the appeal and ordered the woman to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. T. R. Desai, appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

245-15.—Mulla & Mulla, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, C P D'Cunha, Madhowji K & Ch, Mulla & Mulla.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

46-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

...14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bnai K & Gir.

...—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person. Jamseetji R & D.

...Merwanji K & Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji & ...ors, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co, ...Ardeshir H D & Co.

...gelow G W & Co, Mansukhbhai ...firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navi... Ltd, Little & Co.

...dia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. ...Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha ...o.

...a & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai ...mbai, widow, Vachha & Co. ...K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj ... v. Premchand Odhavji & ...firm, Tyabji D & Co.

...Co, Alladin Hashund v. ...ubai, widow, Captain & V. ...Co, Govind Janba Patel ...Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. ...a.

...& C, Sir Shapurji ...anr, v. Sir Cawasji ...Baronet, Ard H D & Co. ...nd Co, Sir Shapurji ...nd anr v Vasantrao ...bolkar, Ardeshir H D

...& R, Kaikhusru ...r v. Jamsetji Nus... ...a, Edg G W & Co. ...The Bombay Banking ...Ganesh Sakharam ...L & M. ...M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Row and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Rosha Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Khi L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, G... widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co, Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

206-14.—Mehta D & Lalji, Sarabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kadardina, & ors, Mulla & M, Jeh M & Somji, Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal List A.

(Attorneys).

321-10.—Matubhai J & M, Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Jivraj Pachau, & ors., 10-9-15.

1073-14.—Chitnis M & Kanga, Ahmedbhai Vallibhai v. Memon Mahomedbhai Haji Hassain, 27-9-15.

637-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Ramrao Harischandra Mantri v. Kalidas Dayal Hirji & anr, Daphtary F & I 27-9-15.

1007-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mehboob Nisa Begam alias Sandli Begam v. Mir Abdul Rasul Alamkhan & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, 18-9-15.

374-04.—Jehangir G & B, Vizbhukandas Jaducha v. Caveribai & ors, Dubash & Co, 20-9-15.

247-14.—Mulla & Mulla, Khatizabai, widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D & Dh, 20-9-15.

929-12.—Khanderao L & M, Merwanji Jehangirji Vakel v. Suleman Hoosein Sondagar & anr, Amin & Desai, 23-9-15.

292-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ltd, v. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhari, Payne & Co, 28-9-15.

S C Ct 253-9096-12.—Mehta D & Lalji, Poonamchand Otta & ors v. Gungabai & ors, 30-9-15.

O S 1125-15.—N. C. Dalal Jugnishandas Vandrawandas v. Kallianji Purshotam & anr, Mehta D & Lalji, 25-9-15.

List B. (Counsel.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Matubhai J & M, In Re the Pioneer Bank, Ld, v. The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd, Petitioners, Kanga & Sayani, Notice 28-9-15.

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583-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Jerbai, widow v. The Oriental Government Secretary Life Assurance Co, Ltd, Ardesir H D & Co, 24-9-15.

1005-09.—Mehta D & Lalji Vazirboo and ors v. Miyaji Ahmedbhai & ors, Daphtary F & D, 28-9-15.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913.—Edgelow G W & Co, In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg & Wg Co, Ltd, (In Voluntary Liquidation), v. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Petitioner, Bhai K & Gir, Amin & Desai, Petition for hearing.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

858-15.—Subnis & Gore, Narayan Vithal Patel v. Jankibai, widow, Jamsetji R. & D.

1007-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Mehboob Nisi Begam alias Sandli Begam v. Mir Abdul Rasul Adamkhan & ors, Ardesir H D & Co, Madhowji K & Ch.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

Short Cause.

932-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daphtary F & D.

Long Causes.

686-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M & Somji.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chinabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubha J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fireira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow of Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

SENTENCES IN LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY REJECTED EXCEPT ONE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The Lt.-Governor of the Punjab has rejected all the petitions for the accused sentenced in the Lahore Conspiracy Case except Kala Singh whose death sentence is commutted to transportation for life.

Kala Singh was concerned only in some of the dacoities.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRAMWAY BY-LAW.

CHARGE AGAINST A RETIRED JUDGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, ...sterday, before the Chief Presidency Magis...te, Mr. I P. Dadachanji, barrister, inst...ted by Messrs. Kanuga and Surti, ap...red on half of Mr. A. K. Donald, retir... Second Jge of the Bombay Small Cause... ...ourt, in answer to a notice issued against M... Donald at the instance of the Bombay Elect... Supply and Tramways Company, callin... ...on him to show cause why he should not ...make his plea in person in the case in whi... he has been charged with contravening ... tramway regulation and in which his perso... attendance was exempted. Mr. V. F... caji appears for the Tramway Compa... The charge against Mr. Donald was th... he contravened one of the Tramway regu...ions by getting out of a tramway car by the rear door instead of the front, at Gir...am.

Mr. Dadachanji submitted that ... was not necessary for Mr. Donald to ma... his plea in person, as his personal atte...ance had already been exempted. As Mr. ...onald was shortly proceeding to Englan..., the duty devolved on him (Mr. Dadachanji) to make a plea of his absence.

Mr. Vaji cited an authority from the Bombay High Court reports to sh... that Mr. Donald was bound to make his p... in person whether he had been otherwise exempted from attending the Court or not.

Mr. Dadachanji contended that the case cited did not apply to the present case.

The Magistrate held it was ... necessary for Mr. Dadachanji to make his plea in person, as he had once been exempted from attendance.

Mr. Dadachanji then applied for a transfer of the case to the Mazagon Court as the alleged offence was committed at Girgaum, which is within the jurisdiction of that Court.

Mr. Vicaji did not object.

The Magistrate transferred the case to the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazgon.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Siddick Pir, driver of taxi car No. 23, with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that a few days ago about 5.30 a.m. the accused, who was driving a passenger up to Colaba, dashed into a hack victoria which was standing on the extreme right of the road near the Sanitarium. He broke one of the wheels of the victoria and the driver fell off the box.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying it was raining at the time and there was another motor car in front of him which he tried to pass, and he collided with the carriage which he had not seen.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 60, out of the fine, Rs. 20 were ordered to be paid to the driver of the victoria as compensation.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A BAKER.

APPEAL CASE AT NAGPUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 1.

Continuing his argument yesterday before Mr. Stanyon, Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the Amolakchand appeal case, Mr. Norton criticised the evidence of certain witnesses and also the judgment of the Sessions Judge, to show that the Sessions Judge absolutely misapprehended the purport of the evidence and failed to bring a judicial mind to bear upon the case.

The Hon. Sir Bipin Bose also spoke on behalf of Amolakchand.

The case was resumed to-day at 11 a.m. After Dr. Gour had spoken for Bhimrao, Mr. Dick, Standing Counsel for Government, replied for Government. The case is expected to finish to-day. It has caused some local sensation and the Court rooms were crowded on both days.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Oct 1.

To-day in the gambling case against Kika and Sultan, Mr Velinkar closed the defence case.

Then the case against 13 accused who are charged with gambling, was proceeded with.

The accused Dawood who was ill, made a statement that there was only one pack of cards when the police arrested them and there was no money found. The Sub-Inspector took away Rs. 200 from his person.

The first accused Kika presented a written statement to the effect that he was the sole agent of the Asiatic Petroleum Company and dealing in hardware. He was a railway and municipal contractor, and had been given medals and certificates by the police for giving assistance to Government and public on many occasions. He had also given money to charity funds. Under the circumstances he had no need of doing such wretched business as gambling. He never pressed two Crown witnesses to make allegations against the police. When they came to him he referred them to his pleader.

The house-owner was then examined for the defence.

Arguments will be heard in both cases to-morrow.

HELPING DUMB FRIENDS.

Mr. Arthur J. Hake, secretary of "Our Dumb Friends' League," 58, Victoria-street, S.W., writes: "I am now in France inspecting the Blue Cross hospitals and the work we are carry out is wonderful. At Moret we have four hospitals, containing fourteen wards, accommodating 200 horses; at St. Mames one large hospital, containing five wards, accommodating 200 horses; at Provins four hospitals, containing seven wards, accommodating 180 horses; at Troyes three hospitals, containing four wards, accommodating 125 horses. Altogether they can hold just over 700 horses. We have up to the present returned just over 2,000. Some of the cases are most pathetic. I make an earnest appeal to the generous public to send their help to the Blue Cross Fund, the committee of which are most anxious to be able to carry out their work until the end of the war."

BASSEIN POLICEMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

On Thursday Succaram Keshav Parab, Police Constable of Bassein, who had been charged before Mr. G. H. Cowan, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant, under section 220 I.P.C., was committed to the Sessions. The charge is one of maliciously confining one Dumji Intur Carval, the complainant in the case, for nearly an hour and half knowing that in so doing he was acting contrary to law.

From the prosecution case it appears that on the 16th September complainant was returning home from the Bassein Bazaar, having as usual taken an anna's dose of liquor. When he reached the spot called Par Naka he met one Dumji Antone Miranda. As these two were exchanging compliments the accused, caught hold of the complainant by the neck and pushed him into the chowki. "Aren' you the same feslow who promised me eight annas and then cheated me out of it," said the policeman and so saying he is alleged to have given complainant two slaps on his face and tied both his hands and the right leg by the wrists and ankle. Accused is also alleged to have thrust his hands into complainant's pocket and taken out an eight-anna piece that was there, and said that unless another one rupee and eight annas were paid the complainant would not be released. Complainant then asked Dumji Antone Mirand to go to his master Mr. Gupte and get from him the money demanded, Mr. Gupte personally called at the chowki, with two other respectable persons and asked the policeman to release the complainant, but Mr. Gupte is reported to have been pushed out by him, Subsequently the matter having been reported to the Head Constable, complainant was set at liberty. Before the Head Constable arrived the accused wrote out a punchnama and took the signatures of three passers-by, one of whom is a school boy aged 15, and another a boy of 19 years, who when examined stated they did not know what the punchnama contained. In the punchnama it was alleged that the accused was found drunk and disorderly and unable to take care of himself.

Mr. Panduram V. Patil, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Parulekar Prosecuting Inspector, for the accused.

APPEAL BY OWNER OF LITHO-PRESS.

TWO YEARS FOR ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PRESS ACT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Greaves and Walmsley an application was made for admission of an appeal on behalf of Syed Mohamed Osman Kabuli, who was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta for not giving the names of the printer and publisher on a piece of paper which was lithographied at his press.

It was stated that the appellant, who was owner of the litho-press, at first refused to publish the paper in question, as it was written in Hindi and he did not understand Hindi. Subsequently, during his absence a man came and had it printed there through the manager of appellant. Early next morning a man came and took away some copies on the pretext of making the necessary corrections. Immediately after that C.I.D. officers came to the appellant's place and arrested him, saying that the piece of paper contained seditious articles.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal on the question of sentence only.

RAILWAY PROGRAMME FOR NEXT YEAR.

CURTAILMENT OF CAPITAL OUTLAY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The Railway Conference, which has been sitting here for the past two weeks, will close to-morrow. Col. Cowie, R.E., will make his usual farewell speech.

The most important event of the railway week is the Budget Conference to discuss the railway programme and the Railway Board and Agents of the various railways met almost daily to settle their programme for the next year. As far as can be ascertained, the schemes put forward by the railway systems will be modified, as the capital outlay must be curtailed owing to the war. A 12 crore programme, which was sanctioned for this year, may be regarded as out of the question for the next year. But sufficient funds will be forthcoming to meet the demands of open line requirements and also to keep new works in hand going. Anyhow undertaking of any consequence is not considered probable.

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The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Pla

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright,

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of autombiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if somethinn should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

In Pauline's latest adventure she takes the part of a moving picture actress. Owen plots to have her lose her life on the island where the motion picture play is being rehearsed. The instalment that follows deals with the plot.

Continued from Friday.

CHAPTER XVIII

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The voyage from New York to Devil's Island was filled with interest and revelation for Pauline. The picture players were the best and cheeriest of comrades. Without knowing who she was—for that had been Harry's insistent amendment to the contract—they accepted Pauline into their circle of fellowship for just what she was—a supernumerary. She was at home among them; she liked them all, from the unassuming stars to the braggart nonentities. She revelled in her own insignificance.

To Owen the situation seemed to appeal quite oppositely. The pride that he had been able to indulge since Mr. Marvin's death was surely irritated. At times he was sorry that he had not abandoned the idea entirely and stayed at home, permitting Pauline to enjoy one adventure without his ominous attendance. But he could not ask to be set off the boat now without revealing his identity. And, besides, he had made one discovery that promised good fortune to his evil plans. That discovery was Woodby Booth.

The dilapidated actor and the grim secretary, each with his private undertaking to fulfill, turned naturally to one another from the first. Woodby put off, in Owen's presence, his mask of unappreciated greatness. Owen let himself talk to Woodby with something akin to frankness.

Woodby was the first to break the last barrier of reserve between them.

"Pretty easy money you fell into when old Marvin died, wasn't it?" he asked on the second morning out, as they stood alone together on deck.

Owen eyed his new acquaintance keenly.

"Money? I haven't any money."

"Come now," Woodby prodded him. "Don't you think I know about the will. You're only the boss of the Marvin millions—that's all the money you've got."

"I am nothing of the kind," protested Owen, off his guard. "There is some one—I mean, I merely control the funds for another. I would not receive anything for myself unless"——

"Unless somebody was out of the way."

Owen did not answer, but his eyes strayed down the deck and fastened their cruel gaze on the graceful figure of Pauline, who was the centre of a group forward. Her voice rose in a little thrill of laughter. Her face was alight and vividly lovely with the exhilaration of the sea air, the thrill of new experience. She was enjoying everything about her—especially her incognito. Pauline's "stage name" was Amelia La Salle.

Booth's eyes followed the direction of Owen's. He went on as if he were reading the secretary's thoughts on an open page.

"That is, if she was out of the way—not harmed, of course—but simply—we might say—sheltered for a year or so. That wouldn't hurt your chance of getting hold of the money, would it?"

"What are you proposing to me?" exclaimed Owen, with a mimicry of wrath that Woodby easily fathomed. The actor's eyes were looking blankly out over the waves as he slowly unfolded his plan.

Owen was impressed by the leisurely manner, the cold deliberation of the man. His first question heralded his complete assent.

"But the place would be, as you say, quite sheltered. No harm of any kind could come to her?"

"No harm except to the little knot of yellowbacks that her father tied up for her and placed in such safe hands as yours—and mine."

"What do you mean by that?"

"You don't think a man of my attainments takes chances for nothing, do you?"

"How much do you expect?"

"You consent then?"

"Certainly not. I merely ask you what your time and trouble would be worth."

"Ten thousand down and a little income afterward. We could arrange that later."

"You are willing to trust me?"

"The young lady would be ample security. You would hardly like to have her reappear after she was once secluded with the religious family I speak of."

"But ten thousand dollars is absurd. All I want is your help. I have already arranged"——

"Arranged for what?"

"For her carrying off. A friend of mine will have a yacht ready off the island."

"That will do fine. But how is he to get her to the place I speak of? You were simply to take her back to America where nobody turns around without being watched. In Cuba"——

"Very well then. But not ten thousand."

"Ten thousand and half of it now—since you've mentioned your other friend and the yacht. I never like to take risks with other people's other friends."

Owen broke into a laugh that he attempted to make care-free. He extended his clammy hand to Woodby.

"I'll bring you the money to-night—here," he said.

As the Secretary walked away, Woodby's hands clutched the ship's rail convulsively. His head swam. He was not yet convinced that he was not merely playing some fantastic role in a new kind of play. He took a stroll about the deck to make sure that no moving picture camera had been levelled at him.

But the five one-thousand-dollar notes that Owen placed in his hand that evening were too real to be doubted. Woodby found his genius recognized at last. He was inspired by his part.

On the morning of the third day a hail from one of the men forward brought everybody on deck to view the long, low strip of mist-veiled land in the western distance that marked their journey's end.

"I don't see how the devils managed to live on the forsaken place," said Booth to Pauline, as the ship brought them to a nearer view of the rocky beach from which the crashing waves drew ominous thunder.

"The camp is over there at the far southern end," said Mr. Gasnier. "You can see the roofs of the houses—if they haven't been blown away since I was here last."

"You mean we might really find no shelter," asked Pauline eagerly.

"Don't be afraid—there's always the boat," he said.

"Of course. How stupid!"

"You mean you would enjoy being cast away on a desert island, Miss La Salle?" asked Woodby.

"I should adore it."

"I will go and order the ship wrecked" he said.

"Too late; we're anchoring."

Launches were put over the side and the company waited impatiently while the baggage and the picture paraphernalia were transferred. Soon a little flotilla chugged away to the bleak tip of the island, leaving the steamer in the shelter of the western shore.

As they drew near to the group of buildings that composed the camp, the tumult of the surf became louder. It was plain that the eastern side of the island was under a fearful battering of the waves, while here the waters were comparatively calm.

The camp, which was in charge of an elderly caretaker, was all in readiness for their arrival, and Pauline found herself assigned to a comfortable, neat room in one of the two long one-story buildings fronting the sea.

Mr. Gasnier had gathered all the players about him and was laying down the law of work. He was no longer the attentive travelling companion, but the stage director, curt, candid and unkind.

"At 1-45 everyone in costume for rehearsal" he said.

The moon had risen before Chauncey and Harry rejoined each other at their station on the beach. Harry arrived first with a load of driftwood on his back, and Chauncey's approach was signalled a few minutes later by a scraping sound as he pulled a sort of sledge of boards and broken spars along the sand.

Harry let go a hail of triumph.

"Good for you, old boy! Where did you find the rope?"

"You asked for a rope and I got you a rope," replied Chauncey, who was beginning to enjoy the unwanted predicament.

And you took another little drink—just one, to keep yourself awake, didn't you?"

"Certainly. We've got water, now, haven't we?"

"Yes, but we may need the whisky later Give it to me."

Chauncey obeyed without protest and

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline, in Angel's Guise Menaced by the Plotters.

Harry pocketed the large flask. "You'll get it all back I have one of my own," he said. "But it's work, now; not celebration. Come ahead."

Under the growing moon, with the waves pounding gloomily beside them, they sorted their timbers and arranged their materials. Then they went in search of the kind of stuff that was missing. It was midnight before the actual construction of the raft began.

It was morning before it was finished. But as the first sun glow turned the black waters gray in the distance the first tongues of the incoming tide touched a staunch and seaworthy, crude and perilous craft —a thing ribbed with the wreckage of sunken ships, lawed with the ropes of fallen sails and manned by two mariners tried and untried.

They lifted the edge of the raft and bore it into the water. On it they placed the barrel, freshly filled with water from the spring. This was their only freight save two boards cut crudely into the likeness of oars and a sailless mast they had rigged with Harry's shirt tied to its top as a signal.

Thus equipped they trusted themselves to the sea.

They had to paddle desperately to get out beyond the surf, but once on the outer swell they left the raft drift with the wind. They were gambling with Fate—taking the one chance that they might be sighted and picked up by some passing craft before death should overtake them.

For twenty hours now they had not tasted food.

Daybreak found Chauncey on guard. He aroused Harry with a sudden, joyous shout. Harry, rubbing his eyes, stood up beside his excited companion and followed his pointing arm.

"Land it is," he agreed, as a strip of gray loomed above the level of the water some three miles to the East. "But what kind of land it is, or whether we'll ever get there, Chauncey, only these old boards and that breeze can know."

"One thing sure—it's not the island we were on before," cried Chauncey. "There's something—a building or something"——

All day they worked their rude oars. The sun scorched its way to the meridian without greatly troubling them. Their spirits were buoyed by the sight of the island. And although no sign of life was visible around the buildings at the point and no answer came to their long joined cries across the water they were encouraged by the fact that they were making a little headway.

About noon, however, the breeze shifted to the northwest and the paddling became a treadmill fight. They barely held their position. The heat became intense their thirst intolerable.

"Harry, I've got to have a drink," said Chauncey at last. "I can't stand it any longer."

Without a word Harry dropped his oar and took out the whiskey flask. Chauncey drank feverishly, choked, writhed under the raw fire, but drank again. When he was finished Harry drank, too—the long, blind drink of a desperate man. The island was receding.

They tried to paddle again, but it was only a few minutes before they returned to the bottles. They drank as they felt inclined. They talked not at all.

The liquor brought forgetfulness of their thirst and hunger—made them oblivious of their plight. The waters around the raft were peopled with strange creatures—mermaids and hobgoblins. The men struck at the creatures with the oars.

The second evening fell. Lights sparkled from the buildings on the island; but Harry and Chauncey were asleep.

It was broad day again when they awoke, slightly cleared of brain, but more fearfully tortured of body than before. Harry sat up and scanned the horizon. Suddenly he uttered a shout and shook Chauncey out of his stupor.

"Look! Land! Look at it. We've drifted back in the night."

Chauncey looked, reached for the whiskey, then looked again with brightening eye.

"We'll have to swim for it, though," said Harry. "The wind's changing." He drank from his own flask.

"Oh I can't swim in that filthy sea," protested Chauncey. "There are—things—in it—horrid, ugly things. I can't."

But as Harry plunged overboard, he reeled to the edge of the raft and followed.

The cool of the water and the action of their bodies partially restored them. They swam through a gentle sea. The distance was not more than half a mile, but they battled desperately in their weakness. As Harry felt bottom and reeled up a rocky beach, he turned and looked in vain for his companion.

He fell upon his face on the beach and panted life back into him. Then he rose and staggered up the steep bank.

As he neared the top, he was thrilled by the sound of voices. But he distrusted his dazed mind. He sprang out on a crest of the sea cliff only to sink on his knees and crouch under cover of a bush. The voices were real, but those that spoke together in that dismal place were two red-skinned devils, hoofed and horned with pronged spears in their hands and tails trailing snake-like as they walked arm in arm.

Harry scrambled down the cliff and began to flee along the beach. He stopped at the water's edge and gazed out to sea as if contemplating a swim back to the raft.

A short made him turn, trembling, Chauncey was running toward him.

The young fellow's eyes were bulging with excitement and alarm.

"Have you—have you seen them?" he panted.

"The devils? Yes," breathed Harry.

"Devils? No, the angels."

"I tell you they were red devils."

"They are not; they are white angels. They are sitting on a stone up there—that is, they were until——"

"Until what?"

"Until they began to tango together."

Harry uttered a cry like a raving man. "It can't be," he exclaimed. "I know it can't be true—but it is. I saw them—two red devils talking politics."

"And I saw two white angels—powdering their noses."

They stared at each other a moment; then, as by tacit consent, sprang into the undergrowth that sheathed the bank.

On top of the cliff there was a wide stretch of rough clearing. Harry started to run across it to the woods beyond. Chauncey's trembling hand on his elbow stopped him.

"Look" gasped Chauncey. "What did I tell you?"

Harry looked to his right into a little arbor on the edge of the cliff. There was a stone seat in the arbor, and on the seat, with her back towards them, with a box of chocolates in reach of one dainty hand and a red-covered novel in the grasp of the other, was as perfect an angel as human eye had ever gazed upon.

Her golden hair fell in shimmering eddies of light down the back of her bowing white robe. Her face was bent over her book, but anyone could tell she must be beautiful.

From the farther verge of the arbor loomed the horned red head of a devil. It was the smaller of the two that Harry had seen before. It had watery blue eyes and it carried its three-pronged spear under its arm. The ange looked up quite fearlessly as it approached. They exchanged greetings. She made room for the devil on the stone seat.

Quickly, however, the two bewildered watchers observed an abrupt change in the manner of the white-robed being. She turned and seemed to speak sharply to the devil, although her words were inaudible. The devil was insistent. Suddenly he removed his hand from his heart and tried to clasp the angel's hand.

There was the sound of a sharp smack. The angel's hand had met the cheek of the fiend with sharp rebuke.

She sprang to her feet and turned flashing angry eyes upon him. Harry, at the other side of the arbor, stood stunned with surprise and rage. The angel was Pauline.

She screamed. The devil had grasped her wrists and waist and swung her to his s'oulder. He was starting over the cliff-side with her when Harry's yell sounded above her cries.

The devil stopped. As Harry rushed him he released Pauline. Next moment he lay sprawling under Harry's fist.

Harry turned to look for Pauline. The devil turned to find his spear. The heavy weapon was lifted over his head before Harry saw it. He dodged and ran.

With a howl the devil followed. The chase led across the clearing into the woods over rocks and brambled ledges to the beach again.

Harry felt a rush of air past his temple and saw the red spear imbed itself in the sand ahead of him. He stopped in his tracks and caught the oncoming devil a felling blow. Exhausted he was seated on the very humanly breathless chest of the fiend when Chauncey, followed by Mr. Gasnier and throng of angels, devils and condemned souls, rushed upon the scene.

Harry burst into a weak wail of insane laughter and fainted.

"What's the matter with h
Mr. Gasnier.

"Oh, nothing," said Chauncey.
think he would like a drink of wat

"He is a raving lunatic, that's
is," cried the thrashed devil springing
He pushed back a horned cap from
yellow hair and revealed the unplea
features of Woodby Booth. "He attac
me with no provocation whatever."

"How about the lady you were annoying—
the angel, I mean?" demanded Chauncey.

"You lie. I wasn't annoying any lady,"
whined Woodby. "I suppose this 'll be held
up against me now. Just my luck. I
never was appreciated."

"Where is Miss La Salle?" asked Mr.
Gasnier, scanning the company quickly.

No one answered.

"She was the young woman this man in
sulted," declared Chauncey. "She ran int
the woods before I could stop her. But sh
isn't hurt—unless you've got more like th
fellow in your company."

They were on their way to the camp,
of the condemned souls carrying Ha
although he had come to his senses.
and Chauncey devoted themselves to
water buckets at the camp spring, p
declining glasses and drinking deep
the generous rough wood their rescue
excited by a new mystery.

Out of the hot haze to the west
black dot in the sky was growing
and assuming the bird-like shape
ing machine. As it drew nearer
it began to descend, and soon th
an aviator at the wheel could b
made out.

The men of the company ren
fantastic costumes and made u
party. There were two perso
—Pauline and the airman.
on going with the explorers.

Pauline did not stop rut
was deep in the dense thic
terior beyond all sight or
thing. The terror that
action had inspired in her
that which any of her f
brought. Exhausted, sl
moss-covered rock, still
memory of the man's b
grasp.

A whirring sound
lift her eyes. A gia
one hooded aviator,
tree tops just over

Startled at first,
new arrival quickl
The wonderful fly
sense of security
to rescue her fro
ages. She saw w
ing. She arose
the undergrow
aeroplane was
wheels.

If Pauline
was stunned
of strong n
quisitely b
tattered w
what had
costume
trembled
"I wi
take n
Her
with
pictu
"Y
stan
lari

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KARACHI.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE.

(*Continued from page 13.*)

engine.

Hurry," she commanded sharply. "I hear someone calling. He is coming after me. Oh, you MUST hurry."

Snyder obediently sprang to the seat and the huge wings soared over the forest and out over the sea.

A cry of many voices sounded be'ind them, but neither looked back. The plane was whirring for the mainland at full speed.

Pauline sat silent, thrilled and secure throughout the voyage. Neither spoke until the machine had passed the beach and glided out over a thickly wooded country.

They came out above the railroad so abruptly that the fiery hot smoke of a locomotive scorched their faces as a train swept under them.

Snyder swung the machine to follow the rails. Something caused both of them to turn and look up.

Snyder's hands shook wildly as he clutched the levers. A spark from the locomotive had lodged on the upper plane at its far end and the wing was ablaze.

Pauline was mute with fear. She saw Snyder fumbling excitedly in the little chest under his seat. She saw him draw out what seemed to be a folded piece of cloth, but she had no faintest thought of his real purpose until suddenly he stood up and leaped into the air.

A parachute opened above him and he sank evenly towar l the ground.

Pauline climbed into the driver's seat and grasped the levers. The cowardice of her companion seemed to have nerved her. As she struggled with the levers she looked down with a strange fascination at the descending parachute. The man who had abandoned her to her fate for the sake of his own safety looked up at her.

The aeroplane twisted and turned as Pauline groped for its control. The parachute fell slowly. The difference in their positions seemed to be the difference between certain safety and certain death.

A train rumbled around a bend in the distance. It came on at high speed. The aeroplane had been riding over the tracks. The parachute was carrying Snyder straight downward. There was no wind.

For perhaps a minute the coward was permitted to watch his own slow death—his own slow fall to the path of the grinding wheels. Fate had timed his leap to the instant. The train jolted to a stop, but Cateshy Snyder, with a parachute for his shroud, lay dead under the last car.

The machine veered gracefully toward the ground. The fire streamed upward like a red pennon as it flew. Pauline had found the right lever at last. The wheels of the machine touched ground. They glided a little way and stopped. Pauline was safe.

(*To be Continued.*)

This story will be shown in pictures on Saturday the 2nd October, 1915.

BATTLE IN MID-AFRICA.

STORY OF THE GERMAN DEFEAT AT SAISI.

The following details of the fighting two months ago at Saisi in the extreme north of Northern Rhodesia, close to the frontier of German East Africa, have been received by the Press Association in advices from Karonga, in the Nyasaland Protectorate:

The enemy, in much greater strength than he had ever shown before, opened his attack under cover of a thick mist early in the morning. At the same time British outlying posts were attacked, and the enemy's maxims opened fire on the British fort and its approaches. On the alarm, sounding from the Belgian and British lines all units took up their positions in the fort and trenches, and the pickets at the Saisi Bridge were reinforced.

At 7.15 in the morning a large enemy force of Europeans which had crossed into British territory four hours earlier were seen with carriers and baggage about seventeen hundred yards from the fort, evidently proceeding to endeavour to cut off the British food depot. Three minutes after they were seen advancing under cover of ant hills. A combined Rhodesian and Belgian force was ordered to engage the enemy, while a patrol of Belgian troops was sent by a circuitous route to hold the food depot, if possible, and the lines of communication in that direction. They, however, failed to reach their destination, but carried out their alternative order, sniping with accuracy and preventing an advance to the food depot.

The firing was very hot, the German Europeans advancing and showing reckless courage, their natives in the background. Owing to the nature of the ground and the accurate firing by the machine-guns, coupled with the cover afforded by ant heaps and the ingenuity with which the enemy had dug themselves in, an order sent to charge with fixed bayonets was found to be impracticable. At 10 a.m. a small force with a maxim squad were sent to the vicinity of the Saisi bridge to endeavour to put out of action a German maxim about 350 yards across the Saisi. The Germans were estimated at between 100 and 160 European officers and men, 300 native troops, and 100 Arabs, with three maxims.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETIRE.

At dusk the enemy was forced to retire after having surrounded the position and making most determined efforts to take it, all of which were beaten off. They carried away many dead and wounded. As they had secured three lines of retreat, an immediate pursuit was considered unwise.

Early next morning, however, a British column was in readiness to follow up the enemy, when a fusillade was started on the north. A section was sent out in pursuit, and later on the Germans were scattered by the fire from the fort. Soon afterwards the enemy was in full retreat, and parties were observed carrying off the dead and wounded. The German main body had returned to their own territory during the night.

The enemy expended great quantities of ammunition, over thirty thousand rounds. One enemy Maxim was put out of action by a Belgian gun at an extremely critical period. The British losses were one European killed and four natives killed or wounded severely. A number of others were slightly hit. The Belgians lost one dead and five severely wounded. Major O'Sullivan had a bullet through his helmet, Second-Lieutenant Allport's watch stopped a bullet, while Lieutenants Hollants and Burton had bullets through their clothing. It is estimated that the enemy lost between fifteen and twenty Europeans killed and eleven wounded, nineteen native troops and thirteen Askari wounded. A large quantity of the enemy's arms and ammunition was taken. All the officers, both British and Belgian behaved with the utmost coolness and led and encouraged the native troops with great ability and energy.

LABOUR LEADERS AT THE FRONT.

THE CRY FOR "MORE SHELLS."

Ingenious attempts are being made in the Conscriptionist press to suggest that the Labour leaders who have just made a tour at the front have come back as converts to conscription. A talk which a London representative of the Manchester Guardian" has had with some of the members of the party shows that their genuine views do not support any such assumption, says our contemporary. The party included Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Minister of Education and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee; Mr. William Mosses, secretary of the Committee, and other members of it also: Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., Mr. Frank Goldstone, M.P., and Mr. George Wardle, M.P., who are members of the Parliamentary Munitions Committee.

"SHELLS AND ALWAYS MORE SHELLS."

They spent the week-end at the front visiting part of the British line, including some of the trenches in the Ypres salient. Mr. Mosses, who in one of the Northcliffe papers is alleged to have emphasised the statement that "everybody at there is deeply impressed with the need for national service, which they regard as a vital necessity," expressed great indignation to me at this distortion of his opinions. "I have said nothing of the kind," he stated. "What the members of the Advisory Committee were impressed with is the immediate and pressing necessity for greater output in munitions of war. Nothing we saw at the front gave us any reason to depart from the declaration we made when the Treasury agreement of March 17 and 19 was drawn up, which was, as you know, an emphatic declaration against either industrial or military conscription. There was not in our experience in France whatever in change that view, and we lead us to strongly as ever." Like all the other members of the party, Mosses was greatly impressed by cheery and invincible optimism of the men. "All they want is shells and always shells."

"The trouble at present there," Mr. Wardle says, "does not seem to be want of men, and therefore the energies of all those in this country who can be spared and who have any skill or aptitude at all in the making of munitions ought to be so employed, and at the fullest capacity. The danger of delay is vital."

"STRIKES OUGHT TO BE PROHIBITED"

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., who, by the way, was very nearly shot by a German sniper in the front line at Ypres, asked whether his visit had modified his attitude to conscription, replied in effect that he still maintained that the need of the moment is that of shells rather than a compulsory increase of the number of soldiers. "I have always hoped," he said, "that the voluntary system would be vindicated. It has worked splendidly so far, but of course there is something worse than conscription, and that is national defeat. If I became convinced that men were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to ensure victory the issues are so tremendous that I should waive my views and say that men ought to be compelled to do what they are now doing of their own free will. Everywhere officers spoke of their men as the finest fighters ever mobilised into armies, and the reason for that is largely owing to the fact that they are volunteers and men of vision with a sense of responsibility. The soldiers are splendidly cheerful through the greatest discomforts, inspired by a profound belief in the case for which they are fighting, and thoroughly optimistic as to the issue.

"One insistent complaint was that of shortage of munitions. Unfortunately the men at the front seem to gather their news mainly from those newspapers engaged in the advocacy of conscription. They have wholly exaggerated ideas about the state of public opinion at home and about the existence of the slacker. We tried to correct this as far as possible, even when we had painfully to admit that much more could be accomplished if our people realised the gravity of the need for munitions. Officers and men almost without exception were resentful about our industrial outbreaks. Men holding trade union cards told us that strikes ought to be prohibited during the war, and with some bitterness charged the Government with neglecting its duty in not repressing them.

A CALL FOR GREATER EFFORTS.

"Only those who have seen our men on duty in the trenches can realise adequately the tremendous sacrifices which are being ungrudgingly made. There they are, surrounded by ruin and desolation, conscious that the lot which has befallen the French and the Belgians might be that of their loved ones at home, but for the fact that they are there protecting England on French and Belgian soil. Men known to us as pacifists at home and stout supporters of the voluntary system were foremost in urging that greater efforts should be made here. It is for those who desire to see voluntaryism emerge triumphant from this war to help their utmost, to promote enlistment and the divergence of the greatest possible amount of labour to the production of munitions."

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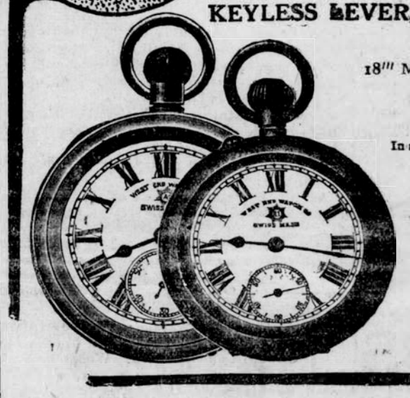

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NEW DICKENS LETTER.

ORIGINALS OF SQUEERS AND SMIKE.

There has come into the possession of Messrs. Maggs Brothers, the antiquarian booksellers, of 109, Strand, a letter written by Charles Dickens about the characters in "Nicholas Nickleby." Addressed to Mrs S. C. Hall, the writer on "Irish Life," the letter describes incidents that Dickens actually came across of the "rascalities of those Yorkshire schoolmasters" in the course of a visit to that country, under an assumed name, to get his local colour.

The letter, which is written from Doughty-street, and dated December 29, 1838, runs as follows:—

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kind note, and the interesting anecdote which you tell so well. I have laid it by in the MS. of the first number of Nickleby, and shall keep it there in confirmation of the truth of my little picture.

Depend upon it that the rascalities of those Yorkshire schoolmasters *cannot* easily be exaggerated, and that I have kept down the strong truth and thrown as much comicality over it as I could, rather than disgust and weary the reader with its fouler aspects. The identical scoundrel you speak of, I saw—curiously enough. His name is Shaw; the action was tried (I believe) eight or ten years since, and if I am not much mistaken another action was brought against him by the parents of a miserable child, a cancer in whose head *he* opened with an inky penknife, and so caused his death. The country for miles around was covered, when I was there, with deep snow. There is an old church near the school, and the first grave-stone I stumbled on that dreary winter afternoon was placed above the grave of a boy, eighteen long years old, who had died—suddenly, the inscription said; 'I suppose his heart broke—the camel falls down "suddenly" when they heap the last load upon his back—died at that wretched place. I think his ghost put Smike into my head, upon the spot.

I went down in an assumed name, taking a plausible letter to an old Yorkshire attorney from another attorney in town, telling him how a friend had been left a widow and wanted to place her boys at a Yorkshire school, in hopes of thawing the frozen compassion of her relations. The man of business gave me an introduction to one or two schools, but at night he came down to the Inn where I was stopping, and after much hesitation and confusion—he was a large-headed, flat-nosed, red-faced, old fellow—said with a degree of feeling one would not have given him credit for, that the matter had been upon his mind all day—that they were sad places for mothers to send their orphan boys to—that he hoped I would not give up him as my adviser—but that she had better do anything with them—let them hold horses, run errands—fling them in any way upon the mercy of the World—rather than trust them there. This was an attorney, a well-fed man of business, and a rough Yorkshireman.

Mrs. Dickens and myself will be delighted to see the friend you speak of . . . and I throw myself single-handed upon your good nature, and beseech you to forgive me this long story—which you ought to do, as you have been the means of drawing it from me.

Commenting upon this literary discovery, the "Dickensian" says:—

It will be gathered from this letter that Shaw was the schoolmaster who raised Dickens's ire and indignation more perhaps than any other, and that doubtless the "identical scoundrel" played no small part in the moulding of the character of Squeers. There are other points in the letter of extreme interest. The "old church near the school" was Bowes Church, and it was in the churchyard that Dickens stumbled on the grave-stone of the boy whose "ghost put Smike into his head, upon the spot." The boy's name was, according to the inscription, "George Ashton Taylor, son of John Taylor, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, who died suddenly at Mr. William Shaw's Academy, of this place, April 13th, 1822, aged 19 years."

The third paragraph of the letter is almost a paraphrase of a passage in the preface to "Nicholas Nickleby." . . . The "man of business" in real life is reputed to have been Thomas Todd, of Frosterley. What the interesting anecdote was which Mrs. Hall told so well and which inspired Dickens to write so interesting a letter we shall probably never know.

A BOGUS V.C.

METAL POLISH TO IMITATE "GASSING."

Sentence of 21 months' imprisonment was passed by Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., at the London Sessions on Sept. 7 on a man named Sam Rutherford, who had committed thefts while masquerading as an officer and a "V.C."

Mr. Roome, for the prosecution, said the prisoner enlisted in the R. A. M. C. in March and was sent to Chatham. There he was promoted to Corporal within two months, but he deserted from the R. A. M. C. in June. While at Chatham he ordered a ring worth £65 from a firm in the Strand, for which he tendered a worthless cheque. Coming to London he stayed at the Hotel Windsor, Westminster, as "Lieutenant Stewart Menzies, of the Black Watch," and paid his bill with a worthless cheque. Going to a boarding house at Paddington, he stole a suit case from a gentleman who had been exceedingly good to him. In the suit case was a cheque book, which he made use of on every possible occasion. He obtained a military equipment valued £50 from Moss Bros., of Covent Garden, including sword and scabbard, kilt, and the decorations of the V.C., the D.S.O., and the Legion of Honour. At a hydro at Matlock he stayed as "Captain Murray," and to give colour to stories of his deeds of heroism he rubbed metal polish on his skin to simulate the effect of having been "gassed." He also defrauded the proprietor of the Torquay Hydro.

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White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	0 0 per 2 tins
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	9 per 8 Imp. gallons.

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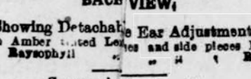

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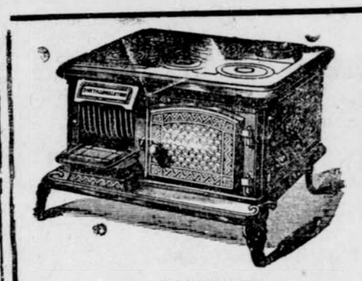

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